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Iran source says hostages soon free

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 — Iran is expected to announce within a week its intention to release the 52 American hostages, *Arab News* - Ashraf al-Awsat has learned. The announcement may be made on the occasion of the Islamic feast of Al-ADHA, at

Kingdom, France sign SR12b deal

JUBAIL, Oct. 14 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and France have signed a contract for SR12 billion under which France will provide naval vessels and programs for military training, it was announced here Tuesday. The agreement was signed by Defense Minister Prince Sultan and his French counterpart Joel Lytle. A framework of the agreement was signed last May in Riyadh during the visit of the then Defense Minister Yvon Bourges and Prince Sultan. It provides for the sale of frigates, supply vessels, sea-to-sea rockets, sea-to-air rockets and a number of military helicopters and their equipment.

Troops storm airliner, catch Turkish hijackers

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 14 (AP) — Sharpshooters stormed a hijacked Turkish airliner in Turkey before dawn Tuesday, freed more than 100 hostages, and captured the five Turkish hijackers — wounding all of them, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported.

The plane had been on the ground at Diyarbakir airport for more than nine hours when the team of sharpshooters used a cutting torch to open the plane's rear door. The five hijackers, including two journalists, an escaped convicted terrorist and a student, were all wounded in an exchange of gunfire, Anatolia said.

The news agency said the rescue mission was the second attempt, the first having failed at about 2 a.m. (0100 GMT). An undetermined number of passengers were reportedly slightly injured during the 5:25 a.m. (0425 GMT) shootout aboard the plane.

The hijackers were an odd mixture of men from differing political backgrounds. The news agency said all had been or were suspected of having been involved in previous terrorist operations.

Anatolia identified the alleged hijackers as: — Mehmet Ahlak, an escaped convict who had been serving a 20-year term for terrorist acts carried out as a member of the leftist

the conclusion of the pilgrimage period, according to Iranian diplomatic sources here. The continued detention of the U.S. hostages, seized by militants who overran the American Embassy in Tehran last November, is seen by the Iranian leadership as a political, economic and strategic liability in the context of Iran's ongoing war with Iraq, the sources said.

Release of the hostages would help end Iran's international isolation and free up Western supplies of arms and other goods to the Tehran government, they said.

There have been reports that Iran is already receiving some U.S. spare parts for its aircraft and weapons through indirect channels, with the tacit consent of U.S. authorities.

Such clandestine shipments, if confirmed, would constitute an important American gesture towards Iran which would help dispose Tehran towards releasing the hostages.

In a recent television interview here, Ambassador Ali Shams Ardakani, head of Iran's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, indicated that the hostage situation could be quickly resolved if the Carter Administration refrained from hostile rhetoric during the coming weeks.

Turkish Peoples Liberation army

— Yilmaz Yalciner, a correspondent for an Ankara economic weekly newspaper and reportedly the member of a Sheriat-Muslim organization.

— Coskun Aral, an employee of a Paris-based photo news agency.

— Hasan Gunesan, a student at the Edirne Academy of engineering near the Bulgarian border, and

— Mehdi Yassikale, who was not further identified.

Diyarbakir martial law commander Gen. Kemal Yanina said the rescue operation was launched after the hijackers refused all demands that they surrender.

Anatolia reported that the rescue operation at 5:25 a.m. (0425 GMT) lasted only one minute, and was carried out after airport floodlights suddenly were beamed on the plane.

This was the fifth case of a terrorist hijacking involving Turkish planes. Two occurred in 1972 and two more in 1977. All previous hijackings involved reputed leftists.

Yamak said the hijackers had two pistols which had been smuggled aboard.

An American passenger said the Turkish commandos had fired blank shells from automatic rifles with one hand while shooting live ammunition from Colt-45 revolvers with the other.



DELEGATIONS: King Khalid received at his office in Jeddah heads and senior members of a number of Pilgrimage delegations, including those of Nigeria-above-the U.A.E. Jordan, Niger, Iraq and the Republic of China. Monday he received those of Oman, Malaysia, the Philippines and others. During every Pilgrimage season the King receives the mission leaders to get their impressions, ideas and suggestions for the welfare of the over one million pilgrims who come here from abroad to perform the Pilgrimage.

New tremors in Algeria wrack evacuated village

AL ASNAM, Algeria, Oct. 14 (AP) — The mountain village of Bordj Bouannaama, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Al Asnam, was nearly destroyed in a new earthquake Monday, but no one was killed, the official Algerian news agency reported.

The shock, felt at 8:45 a.m. (0745 GMT), destroyed 40 to 50 houses in the village. At least 30 houses were destroyed in Bordj Bouannaama in the big earthquake Friday that killed several thousand inhabitants of Al Asnam.

An unknown number of villagers were killed or injured in Bordj Bouannaama Friday. The Algerian news agency said there were no new victims in the village, apparently because all the buildings had been evacuated.

The new quake registered 5 on the Richter scale, compared with 7.5 registered during Friday's disaster. Another violent earth tremor was felt in Al Asnam at 9:21 p.m. Monday (2021 GMT) but no new damage was reported.

The aftershocks were felt throughout the Al Asnam area all day Monday. The heaviest tremors caused a minor panic among tens of thousands of homeless survivors living in improvised tent camps on the outskirts of the city.

In an apparent effort to prevent further panic, the Algerian news agency issued a government communique declaring that there is no reason to fear the mild earth tremors still being felt from time to time.

What is happening is normal and natural, since an enormous volume of the earth's crust is seeking a new equilibrium.

In Al Asnam, terrified quake victims, mostly women and children, ran into the open air as they felt the tremors, even though they were in no danger in their improvised tent camps.

On the outskirts of Al Asnam, a bridge damaged in Friday's killer quake subsided under the weight of heavy earthmoving machines being brought up to clear the debris. No one was reported hurt, but the bridge was no longer functional.

Meanwhile, rescuers have recovered the bodies of four Japanese technicians killed in the quake and freed two others seriously.

Carter assures Jews no change in U.S. policy

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter vowed this week he would not reassess U.S. policy toward Israel and said a group supporting Ronald Reagan is falsely suggesting that Carter would negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Carter sought to portray himself as the only candidate with a legitimate claim to the vital Jewish vote in New York.

Seeking to counter fears among some Jews that he might shift some of his support from Israel to Egypt in forthcoming summit talks on the Middle East, the president raised those concerns directly and sought to answer them.

He said people are asking, "What about after the election? The record so far is very good, but isn't there a danger that President Carter might reverse U.S. policy and turn his back on Israel sometime in the future?"

He replied to his own questions, stressing that the United States will never recognize or negotiate with the PLO as long as it refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist and refuses to accept the United Nations resolution that seeks to set a framework for a Middle East peace.

Sultan tours Eastern Province

DHAHRAN, Oct. 14 (SPA) — Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan, accompanied by Sheikh Hamad ibn Issa Al-Khalifa, Bahraini emir apparent and commander of defense forces, visited National Guard units in the Eastern Province Monday.

Sheikh Hamad arrived here Monday, and was received by Prince Sultan. The prince conveyed King Khalid's greetings to the Guardsmen. He emphasized the necessity of training on advanced arms they

injured, Algerian officials reported Tuesday.

The Japanese were not immediately identified. They were a technical assistance team of the Sekisui Chemical Company of Osaka who were living in the demolished Cheliff Hotel. The two surviving members of the team were evacuated for emergency hospital treatment, the officials said.

The Japanese were the first known foreign victims of the earthquake. They were working on contract for the Algerian government oil and gas monopoly Sonatrach.

Abadan, with its giant refinery, would be an important prize, and possibly a major bargaining card in any future negotiations. Part of the refinery, which in peace time could process 610,000 barrels of crude oil a day, have been ablaze since the early days of the war but no independent assessment of the damage is obtainable.

Iran earlier reported its tanks and infantry pressed on toward the beleaguered oil refinery city of Abadan in what is developing into a flanking movement to capture the whole of the disputed Shatt Al-Arab estuary, by severing Abadan's highway, railway and sea links with the rest of Iran.

West fears prolonged oil export cuts

LONDON, Oct. 14, (R) — The West is preparing contingency plans to deal with the possibility of a prolonged suspension of Iraqi and Iranian oil exports, after earlier anticipating a brief war and quick repairs to damaged oil installations.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is studying what impact a prolonged war and higher oil prices would have on oil supplies to the West in the first quarter of 1981, according to IEA officials at its Paris headquarters.

Western oil company spokesmen said the oil industry still considers reports of war damage to be sketchy and conflicting. But they said that after 23 days of war in the Gulf, oil companies have less confidence in earlier assessments that no damage had been done that could not be put right in nine or two months. Oil fields themselves are difficult to attack and wells can be quickly repaired.

But interest chiefly centers on oil exports installations at the head of the Gulf — the Iraqi oil terminals offshore at Khor Al Amaya and Mina Al Bakr and the Iranian

Iranian bombers attack Baghdad

BEIRUT, Oct. 14, (Agencies) — Iran launched its first air raid on Baghdad for 10 days Tuesday and said six Iraqi jets were shot down while attacking the Kharg Island oil terminal on the Gulf.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini's regime in Tehran said it crushed an Iraqi-backed breakaway rebellion in northwestern Iran, killing 80 Kurdish insurgents in two days of fighting near Turkey's eastern border.

The raid by Iranian Phantoms sent columns of smoke billowing into the sky from near a refinery and reminded Iraqis of the continuing ability of the Iranian air force to penetrate heavily-defended air space.

But on the key front around the Iranian city of Abadan, the prime Iraqi target since the Gulf war broke out 23 days ago, Iraqi troops well supplied with armor and artillery were reported to be successfully consolidating their position in preparation for an attack.

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The Iraqis also reported air and commando forays that "destroyed and burned" airfields, railroads and power plants in western and southwestern Iran.

Meanwhile, Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization and the Organization of Islamic Conference announced plans for an imminent resumption of mediation efforts to bring the warring nations to the negotiating table.

Habib Chatfi, secretary general of the 40-nation (OIC) told the Saudi Arabia official news agency he would set out on a "good offices" mission in Baghdad and Tehran within the next 48 hours.

Salah Khalaf, a senior aid to Arafat, told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Wasat* that the PLO would soon propose a cease-fire formula under which Iraq is to declare its return in its pre-war frontiers and then Iran will declare its consent to negotiate with Iraq under the auspices of a third party in a neutral country.

Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, mentioned no names. But sources close to the PLO privately said Arafat might propose Islamabad or New Delhi.

Meanwhile, fighting on the southern front, which includes Abadan, Khurranshahr and Ahwaz, escalated sharply after Iraq threw tanks and troops across the strategic Karun River at the weekend in the Iraqi Army's first major amphibious operation. The Iraqi high command said Tuesday that operations continued on all fronts in the 23-day-old war, but gave few details.

Abadan refinery and offshore Kharg Island terminal.

Kharg Island was attacked a second time Monday by Iraqi jets although a Tehran radio broadcast did not say what damage was done. Abadan is in flames and under attack by the Iraqi army.

Together, the two handled almost all Iranian exports, about 300,000 barrels per day (bpd) of refined supplies passed through Abadan and about 700,000 bpd of crude through Kharg Island. Iraqi exports were close to three million bpd of crude oil, and the two producers together accounted for nearly 10 per cent of non-Communist world supply.

According to the usually well-informed Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), published in Cyprus, the Iraqi offshore oil terminals are likely to take several months to repair. They have been damaged in Iranian naval attacks, according to Western military analysts of the Gulf war.

While they are shut down, however, about

half Iraq's exports could theoretically be pumped through two pipelines to terminals in Turkey, Syria and Lebanon on the Mediterranean.

Pumping stopped on both pipelines, one across Turkey and the other across Syria, on Sept. 27 and the Western military analysts said that two pumping stations close to the oilfields in northern Iraq, K-one and K-two, had been hit in Iranian air raids. Oil industry experts said these could probably be repaired within a few weeks.

But they said it will then be a question of seeing whether Syria will allow Iraq to resume pumping up to 800,000 bpd across its territory. Iraq has closed its embassy in Damascus after accusing Syria of supplying arms to Iran, a charge Syria denies.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have been reported by Saudi Arabian radio to have decided to raise output to offset part of the shortfall in Iraqi and Iranian exports.

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Phone demand met

New Nuzlla exchange to open

By Andrew Craig

JEDDAH, Oct. 14 — A new telephone exchange is to be provided for the Nuzlla district of Jeddah, a Saudi telephone official announced Tuesday. The exchange, which will have a capacity of 10,000 lines, is to open November 13.

The company had a heavy work load in recent weeks, he added. This was caused by

increased demand from pilgrims and the reporting of faults before the holiday period, but repair manager Zakaria Ashram said his staff have been able to cope with the work.

Further problems have been caused by the recent humid spell. Moisture penetrated junction boxes, resulting in corrosion and broken connections. To remedy this, cables will be removed from poles and laid under-

ground. A similar operation has already been carried out in Dammam.

The Sharafiah exchange, opened in August, has been working well apart from one occasion when a cable under Palestine Road became waterlogged. The road was closed and dug up at night, to avoid traffic delays, and the cable replaced.

In the areas where the exchange is operational there is spare capacity, and Saudi Telephone has been contacting residents and businesses urging them to apply for a telephone. About half of those contacted have applied and have been supplied with a line.

The new exchanges are part of an overall expansion of the Kingdom's telephone system. In Jeddah alone, the number of lines in service has more than doubled in the last two and a half years, from 29,000 to 63,000. Together with the expansion has come an improvement in the quality of the service: reports of broken lines have fallen from about 800 a day to 86, despite the increase of 34,000 lines.

This improvement has come about largely because of the company's cable location service. The many construction projects in the Jeddah area used to result in frequent breaking of underground lines, but the company now has six teams whose fulltime job is to go to construction sites and locate cables, using electronic detectors, so that the contractors can avoid damaging them.

Increased efficiency has also been achieved by the use of computers: the Jeddah district has one which can automatically detect a broken line even before the subscriber reports it.

Fahd approves Qasim projects

JEDDAH, Oct. 14 — Qasim Governor Prince Abdul Illah said that Crown Prince Fahd has approved allocation of funds for illumination and asphalt projects in the Qasim Region.

Prince Abdul Illah said the establishment of a university in Qasim is being considered. Building universities needs prolonged studies, training of staff and other preparations, he said Prince Fahd told him. Apparently, studies for establishing a girls' college in Qasim Region are in progress.

Prince Fahd agreed to undertake studies on the possibility of promoting Qasim Education Department to an independent education directorate to supervise and carry out educational plans for the region. The crown prince has instructed that a detailed report on the municipal projects in Qasim be submitted to him. The report will be made with cooperation between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Governorate of Qasim.



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The vessel has been refloated by the tugs assistance and is under discharging cargo at the port of Incheon to proceed to the repair yard in Osaka, Japan for the vessel's repair in order to enable the adventure to be completed by the original vessel. Therefore, we consider that the voyage will be delayed and now arriving Dammam on or about 5th November, 1980.

In accordance with the stipulations set forth in the pertinent contract of the existing affreightment, Owners have declared herewith the general average in respect of the above accident and would like to request your furnishing us with the following documents prior to the issuance of delivery order for your receipt of the cargo.

1. Execution of Lloyds Average Bond/Valuation form.
2. a) An unlimited guarantee of the insurance company on the above shipment.
OR
b) A cash deposit equal to 2% of the C & F value of the shipment.
3. A copy of the commercial invoice for the shipment.

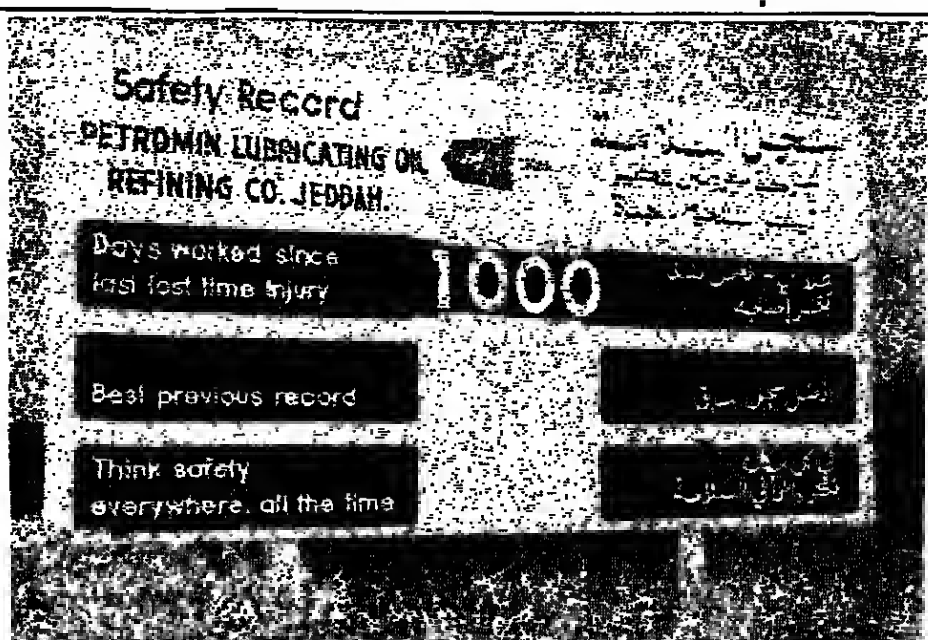
In case of any damage to cargo, Consignees are advised to get their cargo jointly surveyed before removal of cargo from the Port premises. On receipt of application for cargo damage from the respect Consignee, Carrier's Surveyor will hold joint ship survey to determine the cause and extent of damages.

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Safety record hits new high

JEDDAH, Oct. 14 — The Luberef lubricating oil refining company, Luberef, passed a milestone in industrial safety by achieving 1,000 days without any employee suffering a disabling injury at work, the company reported Tuesday.

Luberef, which became operational in early 1978, has now been operating nearly three years. During this period the company has demonstrated that the technical expertise of petromin and Mobil combined during design, construction and operation in establishing an extremely reliable, safe and highly productive busi-

ness venture, a company report said.

Luberef is currently producing lubricating base oil at approximately 45 per cent above its original design level of one million barrels per year, essentially meeting the domestic demand of the Kingdom for automotive and industrial base stocks, and at the same time exporting its remaining production to many parts of the world.

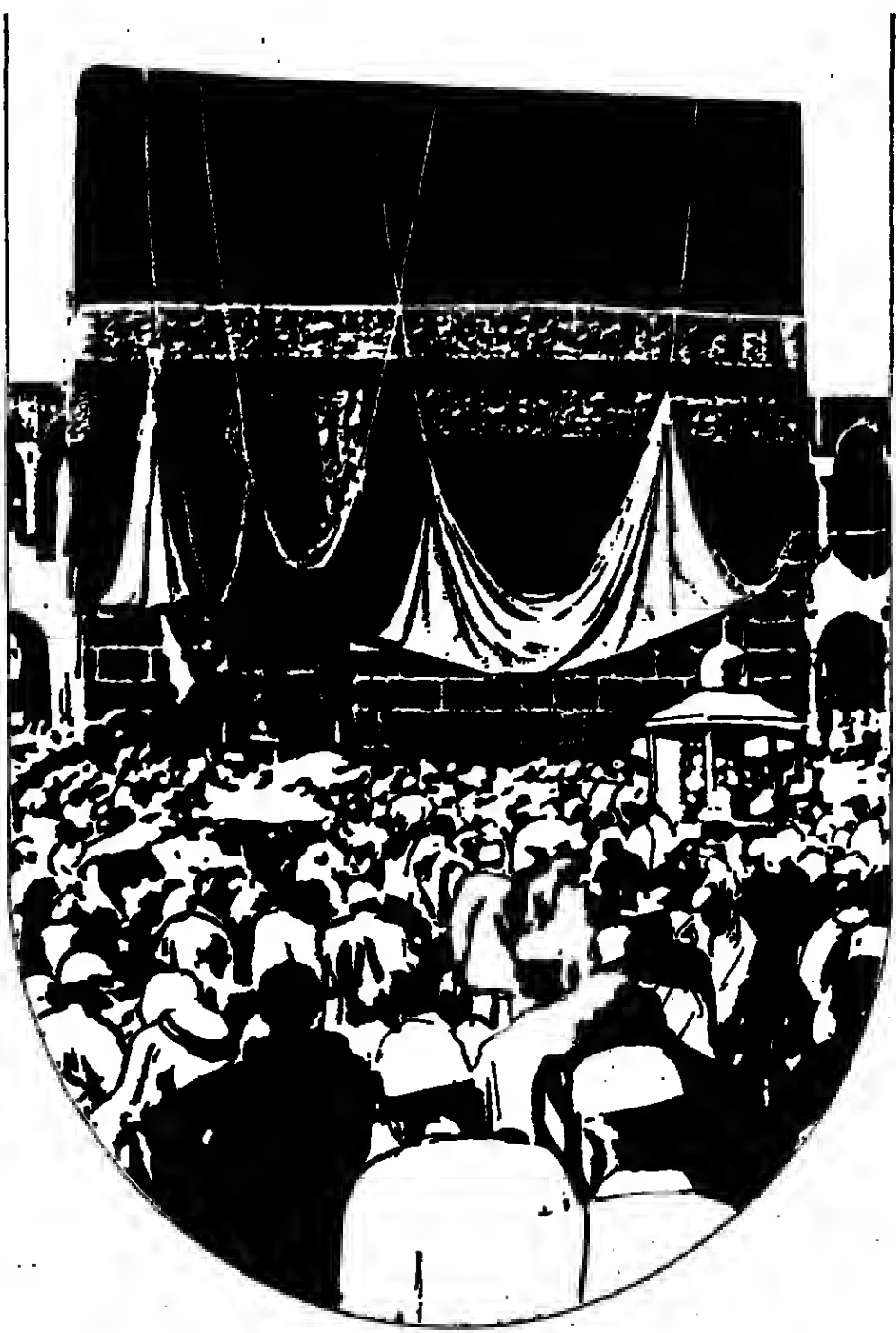
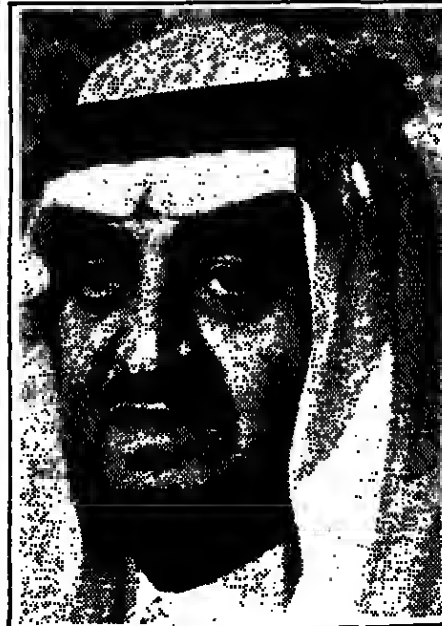
The company's units have been operating trouble-free for 99.6 per cent of the time 24 hours per day every day for the past year.

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HM King Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz,

HRH Amir Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz
Crown Prince and Vice President of the Council of Ministers,

HRH Amir Abd Allah ibn Abd al-Aziz
Second Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Head of the National Guard,

His Majesty's Government,
the people of Saudi Arabia
and all Muslims around the world.

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ARAMCO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1980

At Riyadh University

Health course to start

JEDDAH, Oct. 14 — Dr. Hani Yusuf Khashoggi, supervisor of postgraduate studies, in the College of Administrative Sciences, University of Riyadh, said a two-year degree program in Health, Hospital Administration will begin in the coming spring.



Dr. Hani Yusuf Khashoggi

The program aims at preparing administrators for the health sector, with particular emphasis on hospital administration. This category of health manpower, continued Dr. Khashoggi, is urgently needed to satisfy the expanding demand of the Ministry of Health and other health institutions in Saudi Arabia.

The program will offer a variety of learning experiences including course work, study tours, administrative residency and research on specific health administration projects. The program will be conducted mainly in English.

Graduates of the program who satisfy all the requirements will get the Masters Degree in health and Hospital Administration from the College of Administrative Sciences, University of Riyadh. On completion of the degree, the graduates are expected to take up executive positions such as hospital administrator, health policy analyst, health management specialist in the Ministry of Health and equivalent posts in other agencies.

Dr. Khashoggi added that the requirements of the degree included spending two summer terms in Administrative Residency in a hospital or other health organization in Saudi Arabia and abroad under the preceptorship of an administrator, and writing a Master thesis in a Health, Hospital Administration-related subject agreed upon by the Department

and college Councils, the hospital or a health related organization preceptor.

As far as admission in the program is concerned Dr. Hani Khashoggi explained that applicants must be Saudi Citizens and should satisfy the following:

— Have a B.A. in Economics, Accounting, Financial Sciences and Mathematics from University Riyadh or other recognized University with a Good average at least. Exception from this may be made only in a few cases for applicants nominated by the University graduates with background other than which cited above may be admitted subject of approval of the Department and the College Council.

Pass the required tests and interviews as established by the college for purposes of admissions.

Dr. Khashoggi added that the College of Administrative Sciences will offer this program in collaboration with London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) of the United Kingdom. Thus faculties of LSHTM and those of the College of Administrative Sciences will be actively involved in teaching, field training, academic advising, research and other activities of the program. Efforts will be made to involve experts from other Riyadh University units like the medical school in the conduct of the teaching programme.

He announced that the College of Administrative Sciences has received 50 applications for enrolment in this Masters Degree, only 22 of which were accepted. The applicants are mainly officials from the Ministry of Health, the National Guard, and public security. Some of the applicants have obtained their B.A. from American and European Universities in Health Hospital Administration.

The doctor explained the advantages of organizing this programme in Health Hospital Administration to the Kingdom, as it will help solve the administrative problems which will face the future Hospital Administrators. At the same time they will be able to collect the required documentation needed to writing a Masters Thesis in Health/Hospital Administration.

Dr. Khashoggi concluded by expressing his gratitude to His Excellency the Minister of Health Dr. Hussein Jazairi for the support and encouragement given by him which made this Masters Degree Programme in Health Administration possible.

Western Somali fighters seek Kingdom's aid

By Muzir Muhammad

JEDDAH, Oct. 14 — An official of the Western Somali Liberation Front thanked the Kingdom for its aid to the Western Somali people through international and regional humanitarian organizations.

Abdihakur Sheikh Ibrahim, WSLF envoy to the Middle East and editor of DANAB the front's weekly bulletin, also appealed to friendly and brotherly countries to increase their assistance to Western Somali refugees and the front.

"Saudi Arabia is one the leading Arab and Islamic countries supporting the people of Western Somalia financially and morally," he said. Appreciating the Kingdom's role, the WSLF is seeking to open offices in Saudi Arabia. "We hope to be allowed to open offices here soon," Ibrahim added.

The WSLF now controls about 70 per cent of Western Somalia that comprises Harar, Bale, Arusi and part of Sedamo. These areas are claimed by Ethiopia as some of its 14 provinces. Over 90 per cent of the guerrilla-controlled area is rural areas.

Ethiopia has mobilized more than 200,000 soldiers to fight the WSLF and other guerrillas battling for self-determination. "They exceed the number of our fighters," Ibrahim said, "but most of them were what they call militia, peasants taken into the army by force and handed machine guns without adequate training."

The government of Somalia took part in the fight against Ethiopia in 1977. But the Somali regular army withdrew after international objection. "They did not take part until they were certain that foreign troops — Cubans and other Communist countries — entered the war on Ethiopia's side. They retreated against international promises that foreign troops would be withdrawn," he said. But the Cubans are still there.

The WSLF will change its tactics to wage an urban guerrilla warfare. "We will carry out commando operations inside Ethiopian territories, including the capital Addis Ababa," Ibrahim said. The front has long before planned a long-term war against the occupiers.

The main arms source of the guerrillas is Ethiopia itself. The arms and ammunition they capture from Ethiopians during battles form a portion of their armament. "But most of arms are bought from the Cubans in the Ethiopian army," Ibrahim said. Through WSLF men in the cities, a carton of cigarettes brings a few machineguns and a box of ammunition.

The Cubans and Ethiopian army have a shortage of supplies, according to Ibrahim. "For a few Birrs (Ethiopian currency — Birr equals about \$1) we can have several guns and ammunition," he said.

Soviet officers are training 45,000 multinational force to intervene quickly in case of pro-Soviet coups in the region's countries. They are being trained at the Debre Zeit air base in northern Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union is strengthening its pres-



ONCE VICTORIOUS: WSLF fighters board an Ethiopian tank captured in the 1977-78 war.

ence in East Africa. In addition to the military invasion, the Soviets are undergoing cultural and ideological brain-washing. A long-term plan to educate children on the Communist ideology has been adopted.

Kindergartens are being opened in several parts of the country and are operated by East German nurses. Children and infants are taken away from their parents by force. "There are more than 30 suffering mothers in refugee camps in Somalia now whose children were taken away and placed at the kindergartens. The infants were of about 40 days old," Ibrahim said.

Mosques and churches are being demolished, or re-opened as Communist youth education centers. Copies of the holy Koran were burned in public, and ulama were killed also in public.

During their battles with the Ethiopian army, the WSLF fighters have taken many Cubans, South Yemeni and some Soviet prisoners. The Yemenis were released after pleading that they were forced to fight by their government. They asked to be sent to an Arab country. "We contacted a country and it allowed them to enter," Ibrahim said.

declining to mention the country's name. The Cubans are living in the frontline camps in Western Somalia. "A lieutenant of the Cuban army, Orlando Carlos, asked by a reporter why he had come to Ethiopia, 'I was ordered by the Cuban Communist Party to help the Ethiopian revolution and fight against a certain Nabya Saudi', he replied," Ibrahim said.

Western Somalia includes the Ogaden plain and the highlands of Bale, Arusi and

Sedamo. Ethiopia occupied the region with the help of foreign colonialist forces led by Britain. Independent until 1887, the greater part of Western Somalia, Harar, was ruled by Amir Abdullah ibn Muhammad.

The British East Africa Company was the spearhead of the British colonial force. The company monopolized trade and paved the way for the British government. The amir was asked by the company to place his state under the British guardianship.

Amir Abdullah refused the offer, the Abyssinian Emperor Menilik was allowed to invade Western Somalia. The Ethiopian-Russian alliance is not recent. During Ethiopia's bid to occupy Harar and its supplements, Russian tsars granted Ethiopia 6,000 rifles, some cannons and 500 pistols, in addition to the British assistance.

"The aid to Abyssinia was recommended by the Berlin conference of international colonialists in 1884. The conference's major task was to divide Africa into colonies. Eastern Somalia was ceded to Britain, Southern Somalia to Italy and Western Somalia to Abyssinia, the only African country that participated in the conference," Ibrahim said.

By the beginning of the 20th century Ogaden was given to Ethiopia and in 1954 the Hout and Reserve Area was annexed by Haile Selassie, the Ethiopian emperor returned to throne after Italy's defeat in the World War II.

Since the beginning of the Ethiopian occupation, the resistance of the Western Somali people was developing until the big outbreak in 1977-78, and no early finish in sight.

Mecca, Taif beautification planned

MECCA, Oct. 14 — Public Works and Housing Minister Prince Miteb has ordered the formation of two technical committees to make plans and studies for the project of beautifying Mecca and Taif.

mayor Abdul Kader Koshak and includes Abdul Aziz Ghandoura, the director of the Mina development project. It also includes consultants in charge of preparing designs and studies for the Mecca beautification project.

One of the committees is headed by Mecca



On the occasion of Eid El Adha

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and Commander of the National Guard

The Royal Family

and the People of Saudi Arabia



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Burg misappropriating funds, Israeli MPs say

TEL AVIV, Oct. 14 (R) — Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg has been accused by two Knesset (parliament) members of misappropriating ministry funds to finance religious institutions for the benefit of his party.

The allegations, reported by Israeli newspapers and radio Monday, were expected to embarrass Burg's National Religious Party (NRP), a key element of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling coalition.

Burg denied the allegations and accused his critics of trying to create a scandal to save their own political careers.

Begin urges Europe's Jews to immigrate to Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 14 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has called on the Jews of Europe to defend themselves against a wave of anti-Semitism and to immigrate to Israel.

Begin also condemned the Soviet Union and Syria, which he claimed were persecuting their Jewish populations and appealed to Western governments to campaign for emigration rights for Soviet and Syrian Jews.

Begin's strong speech opening the winter session of parliament Monday, came amid growing concern over a wave of anti-Semitic attacks in France, including the bombing of a Paris synagogue 11 days ago that killed four persons.

South Yemen leader lashes U.S. for 'Red Sea tension'

ADEN, Oct. 14 (AP) — President Ali Nasser Muhammad, in pretesting a report of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Congress meeting, said Monday the United States had transformed the Red Sea and Indian Ocean areas into "a crucible of tension."

This policy, he said "aims at undermining the policy of world detente and offers the United States a chance to carry out its past threats to occupy the oil fields and suppress the Arab liberation movement."

This was a reference to granting the use of military facilities by Oman, Somalia and Egypt for the use of Middle East based U.S.

61 Moroccans killed, Polisario claims

ALGIERS, Oct. 14 (R) — The Algerian-backed Polisario Front, fighting Morocco for possession of the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara, Monday said it had killed 61 Moroccan soldiers and wounded 56 in several clashes over the past six days.

In a communique released here the front said the main clash was in the village of Tyotaf, between Tao Tao and Ras El

Before leaving for Washington, where he was to lead the Israeli team in a new round of talks on Palestinian autonomy, Burg said: "All the allegations about misappropriation of funds are a libel without any basis. Those behind it know they have no political future after the elections (scheduled for next year) and are trying to blackmail my name to save their political skins."

The NRP was already reeling from a police investigation, apparently nearing completion, into allegations of bribery and corruption by Religious Affairs Minister Itamar Abuhaitra.

The synagogue bombing was at first attributed to neo-Fascists, but Israel also claimed that Palestinian commandos may have been behind the attack.

The bombing focused attention on neo-Nazism in Europe, and Frenchmen jammed the Champs Elysee last week to demand action from President Giscard d'Estaing's government.

Israelis also demonstrated at the French embassy and consulate and Begin's cabinet said it saw no difference between anti-Israel actions and anti-Semitism. Both the cabinet and Begin in his speech refrained from directly accusing the French government of responsibility.

forces.

South Yemen is a member of the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" along with Syria, Libya, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, who recently requested the expulsion of Oman and Somalia from the Arab League.

In discussing the Iran-Iraq war and its repercussions on the Arab scene, Ali, who is also chairman of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party, said the Gulf war could have an adverse effect on the "common struggle against Israel and American imperialism."

Khanfir, in southern Morocco on Saturday when 48 Moroccans were killed.

Meanwhile, Cape Verde and the Polisario Front's self-proclaimed Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, a Cape Verde foreign ministry statement said Monday.



Sadeq Kalkhali

Kalkhali warns drugs dealers

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (AP) — Iran's top religious judge, Sadeq Kalkhali, warned in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio Tuesday that anyone caught taking advantage of the "confusing situation" to deal in drugs would face the death penalty.

Kalkhali, apparently referring to upheaval caused by the three-week-old war with Iraq, urged citizens to identify those who were selling drugs.

"They will be condemned to death" after facing trial before special narcotics courts, he said.

Iranians attack their embassy in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 14 (AP) — About 25 Iranian students stormed the Iranian embassy here Tuesday and attacked a diplomat, an embassy source reported. They left peacefully after about two hours.

He said consular official Mahsoud Zirak was punched in the face but was not seriously injured. Student grievances were the reason behind the incident, he said. Scores of riot police were quickly dispatched to the scene but did not intervene.

The students, shouting Allah is Great, and carrying portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini, left the building after more than two hours in a bus provided by the embassy. They told reporters it was an internal matter.

Kreisky reiterates stand on PLO

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has repeated his view the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestine news agency Wafa said Monday.

The agency said the Austrian chancellor met with Issam Sartawi, a member of the PLO and assured him that "Palestinian people all over the world support the PLO as their sole legitimate representative and that U.N. member states now recognize this fact," Wafa said.

It did not say where or when the meeting had taken place.

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CARE director didn't care enough

By Joyce Wadler

NEW YORK, (WP) — As a worker, the people in the office say, you could not find a man more dedicated than Louis Samia, executive director of CARE.

Samia was the first to arrive in the morning, the last to go home at night. He kept two suitcases packed — one for emergencies in tropical climates, one for cold climates. He worked on planes and when abroad sent telex reports ahead to his secretary. No detail was too small. When a field worker in India was sent to Bangladesh, he intervened to make sure that the man's child would attend the proper boarding school and saw to it that CARE picked up the expenses.

Thus it came as a shock some weeks ago when the people at CARE headquarters in New York were told what was publicly learned only last week — that Samia, who had been with CARE for 33 years until his resignation this summer, was under investigation for allegedly embezzling \$100,000. In particular, he is being investigated for allegedly charging the charity for fund-raising expenses for at least five years for a group that picked up its own expenses.

"He told me he loved CARE, he said it was the one thing he loved in life, said CARE president Wallace Campbell. "When I heard about this, I was sick."

There has been no indictment, and the Manhattan District Attorney's office refuses to comment on the case other than to say that a preliminary investigation is under way. Attorneys for Samia and CARE acknowledge that an investigation is going on, and CARE spokesmen say that Samia is their only suspect.

In addition to the money, the loss of which has been covered by bond, and the possibility that CARE fund-raising activities may be adversely affected, something else has rattled CARE workers here — a feeling that a special trust or commitment has been betrayed.

"People are working here for salaries below what they could get in the real world because they believe in what they're doing," said assistant executive director Ron Borkard, who started out as a CARE field representative 17 years ago at \$3,500 a year. "We have tremendous respect and credibility

in the developing world...over 20 per cent of the staff had worked for the Peace Corps. To have something like this happen has left everyone terribly depressed."

"It's a real melting pot here," said another high-level staff member, "very committed people from all sorts of backgrounds working for one-third of what they'd get in the outside world. It's not a place you'd look for venality."

CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) is a charity, \$200-million-a-year international aid and development organization, which since 1946 has distributed more than \$1.5 billion in more than 30 countries.

Its national headquarters here is decorated with pictures of road construction in Sierra Leone and an agricultural program in Bangladesh. The walls of the board room are covered with plaques written in many alphabets. "In appreciation of the electrification of four villages in Korea..." "In appreciation from the Indonesian Orthopedic Association..." they read.

CARE's offices, in an old brewery, are in

midtown Manhattan. The view from the executive director's office, which Samia inhabited in his \$47,500-a-year job, is drab — a Con Ed plant across the street, an animal shelter to the side.

There were perks: meeting with high level government people, from what CARE people say, Samia, 56, a sharp dresser with a thin white mustache who smoked long, black cigarettes, enjoyed these perks.

He savored prestige. He was upset when visiting dignitaries were not introduced to him first, said CARE deputy director Floyd Cregger. He enjoyed the privileges of executive life.

"He liked to live well," said CARE president Campbell. "Whenever I came to New York we'd eat in good restaurants, he liked playing golf, he liked being nice to people—he was very outgoing, a half-fellow-well-met type...the only odd thing I remember, he always insisted on paying with cash."

That, of course, is hindsight speaking. On the job, Samia, a married suburbanite with three children, was viewed without suspicion. He worked too hard to ever be suspect.

The son of Lebanese immigrants, Samia had joined CARE out of the armed forces as a bookkeeper.

His CARE biography says that it was the "suffering of hungry people Mr. Samia witnessed during World War II which made him determined to follow a humanitarian career," and that he had volunteered to work two weeks for the organization without pay.

Co-workers in later years have no stories about this aspect of Samia—they do not recall having seen him emotionally upset by what he saw in the field, though this is not uncommon, they stressed, among veteran poverty workers. But they repeatedly speak of Samia's drive.

"You know the definition of a workaholic, he works all the time whether there's work to do or not," said Campbell. "I guess you could say that was Lou. It was like he was married to the job. He was very ambitious, very anxious to get ahead—well, he came out of the army with nothing, he went to night school, he helped make the organization what it is. He had great skills in the financial field."



VOLCANIC VIEW: A rare spectacle for the human eye. It is a view into the highest summit on the African continent — Mount Kilimanjaro. The famous 19,321-foot high East African mountain has an enormous inactive volcanic crater at its center.

British Labor party stands united in disarray

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, (WP) — Britain's deeply divided opposition Labor party was thrown into further disarray when its annual party conference voted by narrow majorities to change the way the party's labor and candidates for Parliament are to be chosen in the future.

The changes would give a much greater voice in both selection processes to left-wing insurgents who have taken over many grassroots constituency groups and the party's national executive. They want the next Labor leader and its Members of Parliament to offer a more militantly socialist alternative to the free-market policies of Conservative party prime minister Margaret Thatcher.

The party's conference at Blackpool was a major victory for former energy minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the outspoken leader of the left-wing insurgents, who seek to expand Britain's welfare state, nationalize

more of its industry, abolish all private schools and health care, take Britain out of the European Common Market and ban NATO nuclear weapons from British soil.

The decisions were a setback for the party's current leader, former Prime Minister James Callaghan, who has tried to keep the party on a more centrist course, working for a mixed economy, continued British participation in both the Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and nuclear disarmament only by multilateral East-West agreement.

Callaghan, a 68-year-old patriarchal figure, had been expected to retire later this year. The front-runner to be chosen his successor by the Labor party's elected Members of Parliament was expected to be former Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, an aggressive, sometimes abrasive defender of these centrist policies from the party's right wing.

But one of the party conference votes would

remove the selection of the next leader from the Labor Members of Parliament acting alone to an electoral college that also would include representatives of the party's grassroots constituency groups and the labor unions that provide most of the party's financial support. This would likely lead to the selection of someone more acceptable to both the left and right wings than Healey.

However, the party was unable to agree on the precise proportional makeup of an electoral college to choose a new leader. If it fails to do so before the conference ends this week, the leadership selection would be left to the Members of Parliament long enough for Healey to succeed Callaghan, if he retires.

Healey also suggested after Wednesday's votes that labor Members of Parliament could continue to choose their own leader anyway since he or she must be a Member of Parliament to become prime minister if Labor were to return to power. That could

leave Labor with both a parliamentary leader and a separate party leader.

Although this could be unprecedented in Britain, Healey pointed out that it is done in many European countries. But it is not what Wedgwood Benn and his supporters had intended.

The left wing also won a narrow party conference vote Wednesday to force all Labor Members of Parliament to face periodic mandatory re-election by their local constituency parties to be certain the members continued to reflect their views in Parliament.

They narrowly lost a third vote, however, to allow the party's national executive, now controlled by the left wing, to take away from the parliamentary leadership the final say over the contents of the platform future Labor governments would be pledged to, carry out. Wedgwood Benn and other representatives of the party's left wing, including some national union leaders, argued that changes were necessary to make the party

more democratic by returning control of its policies from the parliamentary leadership to the grassroots.

Other former Labor government ministers and union leaders answered that the left wing was being undemocratic by trying to force the party and its Members of Parliament to adopt the left wing's uncompromisingly radical socialist policies. The most outspoken of Wedgwood Benn's opponents from the right wing of the party, former education minister Shirley Williams, publicly warned of "a fascism of the left."

She told an informal meeting of party conference delegates at Blackpool that, if they didn't start fighting back against the left, "you won't have a Labor party worthy of the name."

She and others from Labor's right wing have threatened to leave it and create a new party if the left wing succeeded in committing labor to policies they could not support. They fear that Labor would lose the swing voters it would need to ever return to power.

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ELECTION PLEDGES

Even the independent candidate John Anderson has joined the ranks of the two other presidential hopefuls in currying favor with the Jewish voters in the United States election. Through them he hoped to convey to the Jewish state that he would do nothing to oppose current Israeli policy of annexation and occupation. Before him, the incumbent, President Carter, and the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan made it clear they would behave themselves and would never recognize the PLO or force Israel to do something it did not wish to do willingly and happily.

Such demonstrations of support for Israeli policies and sweeping pledges of loyalty are rarely, if ever, made to other groups of Americans or minorities because they do not simply possess the voting power of the well-organized Jewish community. Besides, the other minorities and ethnic groups have come to be almost totally loyal to the United States since they became American citizens. Not so the Jews. They are more loyal to Israel than to the U.S. although the latter is the mainstay of the former.

But to continue to support and to promise to support all Israeli actions and aggressions, blatant as they are, must bring the ethics of U.S. presidential electioneering into serious question because the U.S. does not normally behave in such a way when dealing with other international issues whether the Greek-Turkish dispute or the Indo-Pakistani crisis. In such matters the U.S. exercises its discretion and has almost a free hand to express its policies and attitudes freely without hindrance. Not so in the case of Israel. It is almost hamstrung and less than free to say what should be done and should not be done by Israel.

It was not thoroughly surprising to hear Anderson pledge his loyalty to the Israeli cause if he is elected but it was shocking to hear President Carter say almost as much again to the Jewish congregation after his four years of executive power which should have educated him in the realities of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and that Israel is actually a latter-day imperialist power which must be resisted the way Europe fought the Nazi occupation during the last world war.



Can the West manage prolonged oil disruption?

By Daniel Yergin

No one knows when or how the war between Iran and Iraq will end, because the motives and deliberations of both belligerents are hidden from the rest of the world.

What the rest of the world — particularly that part of it which consumes oil — can be sure of, is that this conflict could have severe consequences. Thus, prudence would seem to dictate that the West should immediately take concrete steps designed to manage the war's possible impact on world-oil supplies.

If such measures prove unnecessary, they simply can be rescinded. But the price of waiting until such need is established beyond dispute could turn out to be very high. That is the lesson the industrialized nations should have learned from the oil crisis of 1973 (the Arab embargo) and 1979 (the Iranian cutoff following the Shah's fall).

So far, the United States' relative complacency about the fighting's possible impact has seemed justified. After all, there is a global oil glut. World petroleum stocks are at what President Jimmy Carter has correctly called "an all-time high." That is because the fear of unexpected events has become part of operational philosophy in the world oil market; petroleum companies now keep inventories high as a sort of insurance policy.

Carter was less precise, however, when he went on to declare that "the world's margin of oil supply security is much greater than in the winter of 1978-79." Hence there is no reason for repetition of the shortages or the price escalation that resulted in 1979.

But oil inventories must be put into perspective. World wide stocks, currently estimated to be 5.3 billion barrels, or about 10 per cent higher than normal. As an insurance policy, that figure is not particularly reassuring because it represents perhaps an extra 10 days of free world consumption. But, of course, the entire world supply is not jeopardized by the Iran-Iraq war.

What is at stake then is the ability of the Western world to manage an oil disruption of uncertain magnitude and length — and of very considerable danger. Twice before in 1973 and 1979, the consuming countries were so confronted, and they failed to respond effectively. Enough has been learned from those two experiences to give some warning of how easily matters can get out of control — and how costly it can be when they do. Moreover, institutions, especially the International Energy Agency (IEA) (which is composed of the United States and 20 other industrialized countries), are in place to help provide a method for managing a third oil shock. We could shortly see how effective the education has been.

With this background, let us consider three possible situations that still could arise from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Possibility one: The war ends within a few days. If that happens, there will be no significant impact on oil supplies, although the world market will probably be left even more jittery than usual. The ease and speed with which both combatants have attacked the other's oil production and export facilities have unsettled producers and consumers alike, and exposed the fragility of the supply system

on which the Western world depends.

Possibility two: Iraqi and Iranian exports — combined they total about 3.5 million barrels a day — cease for weeks or even months, including Iraqi shipments by pipeline through Syria and Turkey. Let us assume that all other producers remain constant. In that case, it would theoretically take more than half a year to whittle down the current world inventories to a normal level. And if other producers increased output, then even more time would be bought.

Possibility three: Passage through the Strait of Hormuz — only exit from the Gulf — drops precipitously or ceases altogether, whether because of military action by one of the belligerents, fear on the part of other producers, or the unwillingness of tanker insurers to provide coverage. In such circumstances, the free world will lose about 18 million barrels of oil a day — more than 35 per cent of its total consumption — almost two thirds of the oil in world trade. Today's stocks would provide about a month extra cushion in that case.

If the world were a calm place, any of those three sequences of events could be surmounted — at least for a while. The world is in a better position than it was at the time of the Shah's fall; storage facilities are full. Moreover, demand for oil is down not only in the United States, but also in West Germany and Japan, as those two countries slip into recessions of their own. That paradoxically beneficial condition underscores the importance of managing demand in the consuming countries during any oil crisis.

However, it is unlikely that possibility one — a quick resolution of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict — will occur. Similarly it is unlikely that the relatively minor impact one can forecast from possibility two — interdiction of Iranian and Iraqi exports alone — would remain minor for very long.

In all probability the latter scenario would initiate a world panic, leading to another bruising scramble for oil on the world market and, therefore, much higher prices. As in 1979, producers would play buyers off against one another.

Worse, the second possibility easily could escalate into the third sequence of events, which would look pretty much like one of the apocalyptic scenarios that have been giving energy planners nightmares since 1973. At the very least, prices would go up very swiftly, perhaps reaching \$55 a barrel in a matter of months. Thus, decisive defensive steps should be taken immediately. The United States and the other Western governments should put full weight behind the IEA to coordinate policies that will restrain consumers from competitive bidding in the event of shortages.

Emergency exemptions from U.S. antitrust laws, — with appropriate safeguards, — should be provided to the oil companies so that they can talk to each other, balance supplies, and offset the competitive bidding that could result from corporate insecurity and inadequate information. Such interchanges would be much less costly to the consumer than \$55 a barrel oil, and in fact would allow the companies to respond more smoothly to those conditions deprived of supplies.

Such immediate firm domestic action by the United States could do a lot to counter panic buying

on the spot market. No speculator wants to be caught buying oil at high prices that he cannot sell quickly at an even higher price. Thus, quick, highly visible demand restraint in the United States is vital. Twice before, in 1973 and 1979 the United States responded slowly and weakly to an oil crisis.

Fuel switching — specially substituting natural gas for oil — would be helpful. But the most important target is gasoline. About one out of every eight barrels of oil used in the free world every day is burned as gasoline on the American highway.

The U.S. Congress approved an emergency rationing program in July. Unfortunately, implementation could be extraordinarily cumbersome and perhaps chaotic, and could take a year or more to achieve. What will be most effective is the gas tax, perhaps imposed only for the duration of the crisis. Sen. Bennett Johnson D-La. has proposed such an emergency gas tax as an alternative to rationing. But if it is adopted, the proceed from such a tax should be rebated.

Congress did reject such a tax, imposed through an important fee, a few months ago. However, the circumstances were different then, and today with what's going on in the Middle East, the burden of

explanation would fall on those who would oppose it.

Carter could impose it through an import fee again. Better, however, to have Congress approve a direct tax. Finally, dangerous myths must be put aside. Americans are told that the United States is not directly affected by the current conflict — that the United States imports only a small amount of oil from Iraq, and cooie from Iran. True, but irrelevant and misleading.

At the time of the Shah's fall, in early 1979, Americans were told much the same thing — that Iran provided only 10 per cent of the U.S. imports. Such an assertion was as dangerous then as now. Today Americans are paying the world price of more than \$30 a barrel along with everybody else.

The point is that it is a world market, and once competitive bidding begins, all oil is up for grabs. Indeed, countries like France and India and Brazil are already shopping around for oil on the spot market to make up for oil that they have lost because of this conflict. If America acts on the premise that it is not directly affected, then Americans are more likely to end up paying \$55 a barrel. — (LAT)

Oil crisis threatens Brazil

By Jan Rocha

Thousands of miles from the scene of battle, Brazilians have good reason to follow the Iraq-Iran war closely: at a stroke they have lost 400,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Iraq, 45 per cent of total oil imports, a crippling blow to an economy dependent on road transport.

They are also concerned about the fate of the 4,000 Brazilians who live and work in Iraq as a result of the recent trade boom between the two countries.

Brazilian companies are building a railway and hotels, Brazilian technicians work at the Basra refinery. It was a Brazilian state oil company, Braspetro, that discovered Iraq's biggest oilfield.

More than 200 Brazilian armored cars are being used by the Iraqi army, while made-in-Brazil Volkswagen cars crowd Baghdad roads, and Brazilian frozen chicken is sold in Baghdad supermarkets. Nuclear cooperation has been discussed, and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad is no less a figure than the former chief of general staff, Gen. Samuel Correa.

Brazilian involvement in Iraq stems from its growing dependence on Iraqi oil, especially after imports from Iran, once 20 per cent, shrank drastically with the overthrow of the Shah.

Brazil's oil dependence has reached nightmare proportions in recent years, but, unlike neighboring South American countries, Brazil has had little luck in finding the oil everyone believes is here somewhere.

Eighty per cent of crude oil has to be imported. More than 70 per cent of transport goes by road

because successive governments have neglected railways and rivers. Instead they have crisscrossed the vast country with highways slashing through the Amazon and culminating in tangled city intersections, the 12 million people who live in the metropolitan sprawl of Sao Paulo, Latin America's biggest city, and the eight million of Rio de Janeiro, depend on buses and cars to get to work; only 5 per cent of urban transport is provided by rail or subway.

For the cars, at least, a solution has been found. Instead of gasoline, an increasing number of Brazilians now fill their fuel tanks with sugar-cane alcohol. This year the factories are turning out a quarter-of-a-million cars designed to run on alcohol. Already, more than 70 per cent of Volkswagen's production is alcohol cars, and there is a waiting list for buyers. Many taxi drivers using gasoline engines top up with alcohol — half the price of gasoline — when their money runs low.

Alcohol production is being stepped up as a result of the Middle East war, and the government has suspended sugar exports. Venezuela, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Gabon and Indonesia are providing Brazil with an extra 117,000 barrels a day, and the government has announced that another 200,000 barrels a day must be saved by lower consumption.

As a first step, prices of all oil derivatives have been raised. Authorities in Sao Paulo have threatened to close main roads to private cars unless consumption drops. Bicycles are being encouraged.

"Rationing will be introduced only as a last resort," insist ministers. Stocks are sufficient for 100 days. After that, if consumption has not dropped, Brazilian city-dwellers could find themselves walking to work. — (OFNS)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Al Riyadh said in a lead story Tuesday that there would be no change in the time of the Mecca Islamic summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in mid-November. *Al Nadwa* led with Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan's praise of the Saudi Arabian armed forces during his visit to one of the National Guard units in the Eastern Province. In a lead story, *Al Medina* reported that the Iraqi and Iranian forces are getting prepared for still more fierce battles in a war which has now entered into its fourth week. The statement of a Palestinian official that Israel is trying to transform the Mosque of Abraham into a Jewish synagogue was carried as a lead story by *Al Jazirah* newspaper.

Newspapers frontpaged the arrival of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's emissary, Taha Yassin Ramadan, who called on King Khalid Monday. In a page one story, *Al Riyadh* highlighted the Kingdom's denial of financing the forces of former Ugandan President Idi Amin, while Sudan denied any such force having started off from its territory. In another page one story, *Al Riyadh* reported that the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) has donated SR 2 million for the tremor-hit people of the Algerian town of Al Anassir. *Al Jazirah* gave front-page prominence to Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass' visit to Moscow, saying further that preparations are being made in the Soviet capital to receive the Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi sometime this month. In a lead front-page story, *Al Nadwa* quoted some sources as saying that OIC's Secretary General Habib Chatti would

undertake a fresh tour of Baghdad and Tehran in an attempt to end the war between the two countries.

Commenting on the Pilgrimage, *Al Medina* observed that time is passing rapidly to bring the auspicious occasion closer to the Muslims to congregate and declare the unity of God and the unanimity of their views, hopes and aspirations for the common objectives. The paper recalled that Muslims from all parts of the world, speaking different languages, have gathered in Mecca forgetting everything except the worship of One God. It called upon the pilgrims to implore God to help the warring Muslims to make peace.

In an editorial on the Iraq-Iran fighting, *Al Riyadh* noted that many American and West European newspapers have tried to exploit this war to serve their own strategic and political objectives in the region. The paper said that the developments in the war situation and Iraq's military supremacy in it might tend to move the officials in Washington to give a green signal to Tel Aviv to implement its threats under the slogan of the balance of power in the region. It added that the U.S. cannot afford to see a powerful state in the Middle East changing the balance of power to the detriment of Israel. The U.S. remains keen on keeping Israel a stronger state to confront the Arab neighbors and, therefore, the Arab states must remain on guard all the time to confront any sudden development in the region, the paper said.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al Nadwa* noted that OIC's Chief's intention to make another peace bid with

Iraq and Iran has instilled hopes in the hearts of Arabs and Muslims of a possible halt to the bloody war between the two Islamic countries. Chatti's bid would assume great significance since most countries of the world have shown their indifference to this fighting and have shown concern only for the oil that flows from Iran and Iraq to run their industries. It went on to say that the major powers seem to be wishing for a prolonged war, since a longer period of fighting would bring many more advantages to them. However, the paper urged its leaders in Iraq and Iran to be realistic in their views on bringing about an end to the fighting which is draining their vital resources, and reminded that none of them is a gainer but both are losers. Instead of using war materials, both sides ought to sit at one table for a direct dialogue and negotiation leading to an end to the conflict and mutual difference, it said.

Al Jazirah expressed concern over the present situation in the Middle East, saying the events in the region would either serve the interests of the Arabs nor the Muslims, but the only gainer would be Israel and the superpowers. In the absence of coordination among the Arabs and in view of America's preoccupation in the Presidential elections, Israel may find it an opportune time to advance and grab some Arab lands, the paper said. It added that this is also time for the Arabs to react together to overcome the present ordeal. What actually is needed is a sincere intention and a courageous attitude that would help in mobilizing all potentialities in the service of the issue of Palestine, the paper said.



Refusing to read reports on the Straits of Hormuz, President Carter says: "Nothing like this now, for I'm already in with the 'Ragun Strait'!"

Mountains guard land of snow and smiles

Gentle people, cruel wind on world's roof

By Leo Jamoud

LADAKH, India — Where in India can a man travel for five days without going through a single village, drive without meeting a single car, and not meet more than ten people? For that matter, where is there such place in the world?

There is Ladakh. And Ladakh is in the western Himalayas, in the Northwestern corner of India, between Kashmir and China, along so near strategic borders with China and Pakistan, the area was closed to visitors. Indians and foreigners alike — from 1949 to 1974. When we visited it tourists were still not, particularly on the high road of the ankar range.

Travelling there by Landrover with our three children, we found this to be a marvel of the world with magnificent scenery — of the people come from very far to see — which we had all for ourselves, which we could gaze at in silence, with no unnecessary comments from guides, no unbecoming remarks from fellow tourists and no competing photographers.

Ladakh is the land of golden earth where the climate is cruel and the people gentle. The land of swift winds that make the poplars and willows rustle softly, and prayer-flags flutter all over the landscape. Land of stillness when, climbing higher, the wind has nothing to play

with, nothing to witness but the lonely peaks capped with the fluffy white of hanging glaciers against the intense blue of the sky. A blue as is never seen in the dusty skies of the Indian plains.

Ladakh is a rugged country and one of the loftiest inhabited regions of the world. No part of it is below 9,000 ft above sea-level. Grazing lands for the *pashmina* goat, source of cashmere wool, average an altitude of 15,000 ft. Leh, the capital city, is approachable by road from Srinagar in Kashmir. The 434 kms bus or Landrover journey, which can be taken from June to October, takes two days with a night's halt at Kargil.

The passes that provide access to Ladakh from Sikkim, Tibet, Balistan, Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh range in height from 14,000 to 18,000 ft, and the entire area is now blocked with snow from five to seven months of the year. I say "now," because it is only recently that men's politics have closed borders to the west, the north and the east. Before that, who cared whether the roads were *pukka* or *katcha*? There were none. Who cared how long it took to clear the snow at the Zoji pass (11,587 ft)? Snowploughs were unknown. Who even minded the cruel winds and the below-zero temperatures of the Dras valley — the coldest in the world? Caravans going north preferred travelling in winter. Lack of water on the high plateaus,

fast torrents in the valleys and constant stone avalanches made the trip difficult in summer.

Ladakh was part of the Tibetan empire until the 10th century. Even when it became autonomous it was often referred to as Western Tibet. The Ladakhi language is still written in the Tibetan script. In 1841, the 45,000 square-mile mountain kingdom was conquered by the Sikhs from Punjab. When subsequently the Sikhs were conquered by the British, Ladakh became part of British India, then part of India following independence in 1947.

Ladakh's population is half-Buddhist, half-Muslim and religion is ever present in the landscape. *Chortens* and *manis*, prayer-flags and votive-flags are more numerous than houses and roadsides. *Gumpas* (monasteries) are impressive structures, perched like citadels high against the cliffs. The walls slope backwards so that the gumpas seem to be part of the mountain. In the city of Kargil people are predominantly Muslim. Hence the mosques and imambaras with Turkish architecture, and the Arabic and Persian *agars*.

For many centuries, Leh occupied a strategic position as a commercial entrepot on the Central Asian trade route which linked Kashmir with Kashgar, Tibet, China. It was the place where caravans met and exchanged goods. Silk, tea, horses came from China; *pashmina* and mohair wool from Tibet; copper, opium, saffron, brocade from Hindustan; leather and velvet from Turkestan; *charas*, tobacco and silver from Yarkand.

Today Leh (8,000 inhabitants) consists mainly of one street that comes to a small square at the foot of the old castle, from which escapes a maze of small alleys. On the square, women squat in a semi-circle behind piles of vegetables and fruits. Muslim or Buddhist, they all wear the same costume: black velvet dresses, purple top-hats made of quilted silk or head scarves that make them look like Russian dolls. Around their necks, large pieces of turquoise, coral or amber are worth a fortune. Near Kargil, women's flat



A Ladakhi merchant

hats are entirely covered with turquoise. The hats are part of the family heirloom and are passed down from mothers to daughters.

For us who do not speak the Tibetan dialect, contacts with people are limited to smiling, occasionally touching each other's clothes or hair. What does one buy in the row of little shops? Lamas' dresses, copper tea-bowls, baskets such as the women carry on their backs, and apricots: delicious apricots, golden in the mountain sun... in September! We pay for one kilo and they give us two. This is obviously a matter of hospitality, not of good business.

Going away from Leh and up towards the highpasses at 14,000, 16,000 and even 17,582 ft (Taglang pass) signs of human life become more scarce. On the desert plain of More, a wide stony expanse dotted with small sparse shrubs and yellow grass, the sudden encounter of our Landrover with a group of nomads is as much a pleasure for them as it is for us. Passers-by are a rarity here. But they heard a car would be coming within a few days, and they waited on the roadside, long hair floating in the wind, holding their ponies. And for want of a common language, we all smile.

The *jabras* of Ladakh are small and sturdy people. Life is a constant struggle to endure the extremes of the climate. They go where their herds go: half-wild horses, black yaks with a lock of hair at the end of their long tails, goats with long dancing hair, fat woolly sheep and their large families of whining lambs.

Tonight the nomadic shepherds will sleep in the ridiculously small tents they have planted against the rocky hillocks. For us they



MONASTERY: The Gumpa of Tikhse in Ladakh

incarnate the eternal question that the man who lives in the city asks himself when he meets the man who lives in the wilderness. What does he think? What makes him happy or sad? What are his hopes? Does he think of a future in his life other than climbing up and down mountains according to the seasons?

The scenery is overpowering in its arid hostility, yet beautiful in its variety of colors and contours, crumpled by a profusion of large, bare, often strongly colored hills — green, slate-grey, ochre, russet-red, mauve — always topped in the foreground by more remote ranges, huge hogbacks or rows of high peaks as regular and sharp as saw-teeth,

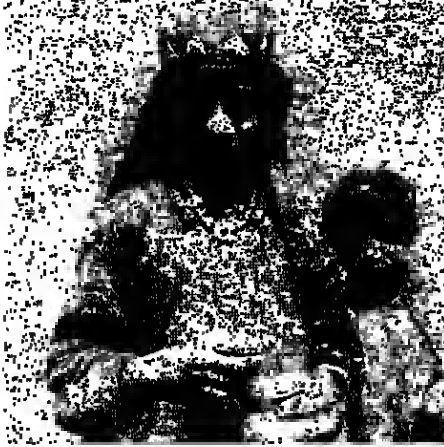
or again towering white giants from the Karakoram range.

As we come to the small Pang river, what we see resembles the creation of a dream: gigantic pillars weirdly sculptured by wind erosion line up in a remarkable array along the vertical cliff of the canyon. For a moment we think we have found the site of an ancient city, that would have been here, one day, like an inaccessible Shangri-la.

The night falls abruptly and the sky becomes white with stars. The world stops still and even the wind lessens as we go to sleep in our tents. We can only hear its soft touch on the canvas roof and, in the distance, the crying of the *chakors*, the snow partridges, and the barking of the marmots.



SMILES: no need for a common language...



CHILDREN: strangers a novelty in Ladakh

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— RIYADH

Opposed Argentine regime**Peace winner Esquivel spent year in jail**

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14 (AP) — Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, is a well-known Argentine sculptor who became one of the country's leading defenders of human rights and spent more than a year in jail.

Born in Bocoos Aires on Nov. 26, 1931, Perez Esquivel studied at the National School of Fine Arts, graduating in 1956. He became a professor of art history, drawing and sculpture at the University of La Plata.

His work has been displayed in the Museum of Modern Art in Buenos Aires, the Museum of Plastic Arts in Cordoba and the Museum of Fine Arts in Rosario. A militant Roman Catholic, Perez Esquivel in the late 1960's became interested in the non-violent political methods of the late Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi. He organized groups in Argentina which followed the teaching of the Indian pacifist.

Perez Esquivel won public attention in 1972 for participating in a hunger strike in protest against the political violence which was then beginning in Argentina and would

continue throughout most of the decade.

In 1973 the sculptor founded the Ecumenical Movement of Peace and Justice, made up of Argentine Catholics, Protestants and others who opposed the violent confrontation between left and right-wing political forces in Argentina. The organization quickly formed ties with similar groups in the United States, Europe and Latin America and in 1974 participated in the Conference on Non-violent Strategy for Latin American Liberation in Medellin, Colombia. The group backed non-violent demonstrations in Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador and other Latin American countries.

Perez Esquivel was arrested on April 4, 1977, by the military government formed after the 1976 ouster of president Isabel Peron. Although formal charges were never filed against the sculptor, his arrest was believed to be linked to his activity in support of human rights groups and in protest against alleged violation of human rights by the military government.

The arrest sparked protests from human rights supporters in Argentina and abroad

and he was released in June, 1978. Perez Esquivel was nominated for the peace prize by Irish human rights activists Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams, who won the prize in 1978.

Corrigan visited Argentina in 1978 and met with Perez Esquivel and members of other Argentina human rights groups. At the time, the sculptor said her presence in the country would serve to stimulate the spirits of rights defenders who sought clarification of the disappearance of thousands of Argentines.

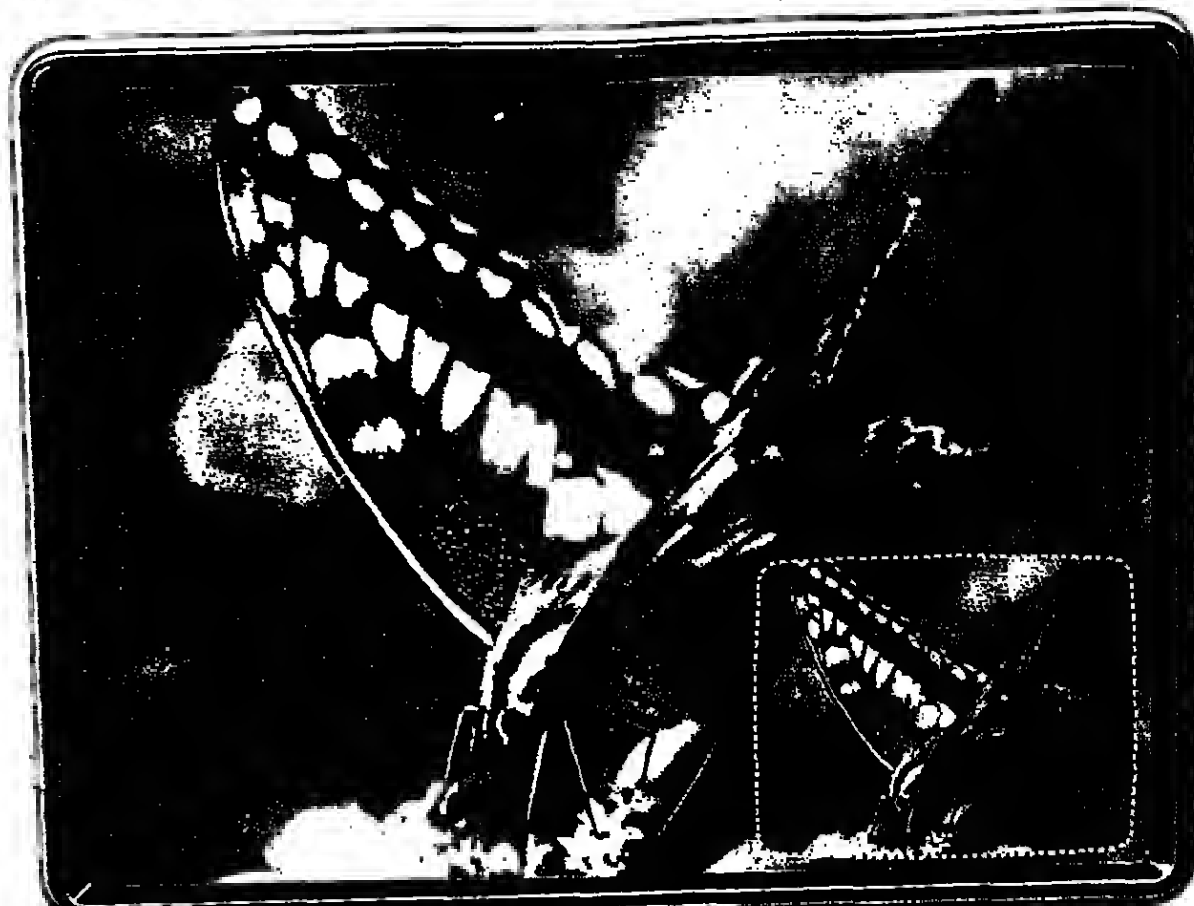
Human rights groups claim that between 5,000 and 15,000 Argentines vanished during the violent years beginning in 1970 and ending in 1979. The period was marked by open warfare between leftist terrorists and the military. The human rights groups believe many of the missing were abducted and killed by military or police forces.

Perez Esquivel is married and the father of three children. He and his family live in Sao Isidro, a Buenos Aires suburban residential community.

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Thatcher's party to reform Lords after Labor threat

LONDON Oct. 14 (WP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has committed itself to reforming Britain's archaic House of Lords to protect it from a growing threat of abolition by a future Socialist government.

Norman St. John-Stevens, Mrs. Thatcher's leader of the House of Commons, the elected, dominant house of the British Parliament, pledged at the Conservative Party's annual conference in Brighton that the government would search for ways of reforming the composition and "entrenching the position" of the house of lords, whose hereditary and appointed peers still have limited power to delay and amend legislation passed by the Commons, especially when the opposition Labor Party regains power, from rail-roading through extreme legislation that might violate the principles and traditions of Britain's unwritten constitution. Britain has no equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court or other institution to do this.

But the ascendant left wing of the opposition Labor Party sees the House of Lords, which has a built-in conservative majority among its hereditary peers, as an undemocratic threat to the radical Socialist policies it seeks to put into effect when Labor next wins control of the House of Commons. For it, the House of Lords is also a symbol of class elitism and hereditary landed power left over from Britain's feudal past.

The leader of Labor's left-wing insurgency, former Energy Minister Tony Benn, won

rousing cheers at his party's annual conference recently when he vowed the next Labor government would, within weeks of taking office, abolish the House of Lords by making a thousand Labor leftists temporary peers who would pack the Lords and ensure that it voted itself out of existence.

Otherwise, Benn argued, the House of Lords would block key parts of the left's legislative program, including greater government control of the economy and withdrawal from the European Common Market. It is not possible for a Labor government to continue, he said, if it only has control of half a parliament.

This alarmed many Conservatives and members of the House of Lords who had been arguing for months that reforms were needed to head off attempts to abolish the Lords, and apparently prompted Mrs. Thatcher to agree to give reform of the House of Lords higher priority than she had before.

The House of Lords stands as a major and effective obstacle to the establishment of the authoritarian Socialist state, St. John-Stevens said at the Conservative Party conference. Some speakers warned that its abolition would be a step toward the creation of a Marxist state and the opportunity for Benn's militant socialists to inflict irreversible change on our society. Others speculated that the monarchy would be the left's next target.

Descended from the landed dukes and barons who once served as the English king's closest aid, by virtue of their feudal wealth and authority, most powerful advisers, the

House of Lords still contains 808 hereditary peers: dukes, marquesses, earls and countesses, viscounts and barons and baronesses. They have been joined, since 1958, by peers appointed for life by the queen on the recommendation of the prime minister — now totalling 321 former government ministers, captains of industry, union leaders, outstanding citizens and political cronies.

No more than a quarter of its membership regularly attends the House of Lords' debates and fewer than half participate in its most important votes. Many of the changes it makes in legislation are technical and suggested by the government on further reflection after passage by the Commons and any legislation blocked by the Lords can still be enacted by the Commons in its next legislative session, after up to a year's delay.

The House of Lords also continues to be a focus for the uniquely rich fabric of ceremony maintained by the British. Its deep red-trimmed and wood-paneled chamber and ermine-robed nobles host the monarch and the members of the commons for the ornate ceremonial opening of each Parliament.

But the House of Lords' legislative powers have been gradually rolled back by the House of Commons over the years (it has no authority at all over money bills enacted by the commons), and suggestions for its reform have been regularly advanced, many championed by peers themselves, including Mrs. Thatcher's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington.

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Did he send spy to gallows ?

Japan awaits 'betrayal's' story

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (OFNS)—An "unwitting Judas" was the way Gen. Douglas MacArthur's occupation headquarters described one of Japan's highest-ranking Communists shortly after World War II.

The "Judas", Ritsa Ito, is now back in Japan after nearly 30 years of exile and imprisonment in Communist China, and Japanese are clamoring to find out his role in betraying one of history's greatest spies, Richard Sorge, hanged in Tokyo's Sugamo Prison nearly 36 years ago.

Ito was taken to hospital almost immediately after his return from Peking last month, and has thus been able to avoid all questions about the arrest of Sorge and some 20 others rounded up by the Japanese police in October 1941 for spying for the Soviet Union. Doctors treating Ito for a kidney ailment say he looks five years older than his actual age of 67, and have prescribed "absolute rest for at least two weeks."

His only visitors have been his two sons and his wife, Kimi, confined to the same small hospital in a Tokyo suburb with a heart condition. Kimi, seeing him for only a few minutes, reportedly avoided all talk of politics, even though she had denounced him in 1953 after the Japan Communist Party had purged him for serving as a police informant.

Japanese journalists are determined to pry the truth from Ito, regardless of how long he stays in the small hospital in a suburb west of Tokyo. Reporters watch the hospital gates, while newspapers carry photographs of the hospital exterior, with arrows pointing to Ito's room.

It was 30 years ago that Ito, then the leader of the hard-line faction of the party, went underground to avoid a manhunt for Communist leaders. Nearly a year later, in 1951, Ito left secretly for China, carrying with him the mystery of whether he had deliberately exposed Sorge and his spy network.

Arrested for Communist activity in June 1941, Ito not only confessed his own membership of the party, but also apparently spilled the names of other members, including a Japanese woman who had lived in Los Angeles and then returned to Japan. The police picked up the woman's closest contact, who broke a leg in an attempt to kill himself by jumping from the window of the building where the police were torturing him.

Finally armed with all the names, the police roused Sorge from his bed and arrested him, to the shock of the German ambassador, whom Sorge had dutifully served as press officer while writing for a German newspaper.

Writer Hotsuki Ozaki is convinced that Ito revealed more than just one name. Ozaki is the younger half-brother of Hotsumi Ozaki, a

brilliant Japanese journalist who served as Sorge's most trusted confederate — and was the only other person hanged in the case. Ozaki, disputing the description of Ito as an "unwitting Judas," calls him "the living Judas" in his book about the case.

The younger Ozaki, watching Ito confront a mob of reporters on his arrival at Japan's international airport at Narita, said he was "disappointed" at Ito's obvious efforts to remain silent. "If the crucial points of the scandal remain unknown," said Ozaki, "it will reflect very badly against Ito."

In fact, many Japanese believe Ito may have been forced to reveal all his secrets to the Chinese long ago. Within two years of his arrival in Peking, while he was in charge of a Japanese-language radio station beaming propaganda broadcasts to Japan, he was arrested and reportedly questioned by a top member of the Japan Communist Party.

Next, the party newspaper, *Akahata*, published in Tokyo, revealed Ito's expulsion from the party and denounced him as "the most heinous traitor and the enemy of the people and the party." The paper charged that for years Ito had been "collaborating with imperialists and selling comrades to the American reactionary force by leaking out party secrets."

The real story, in the view of many Japanese, is that Ito functioned as an agent first for

the Japanese police and then for American occupation authorities while working his way up in the hierarchy to the party's politburo. Although he was arrested during the war, he managed to avoid harsh treatment — and may have told still more while in prison.

To the Chinese Communists in 1953, Ito's betrayal of a Soviet spy ring, deliberate or not, would doubtless have appeared as a betrayal of the entire Communist cause, since China and the Soviet Union were still on good terms then.

So highly valued were Sorge's services that the Kremlin posthumously named him a hero of the Soviet Union. Busts of Sorge are still on display in Moscow, and he has been portrayed on a Russian postage stamp.

The reason for such recognition is that Sorge provided one report that may have saved Moscow and the Stalin regime from destruction. In a coded message radioed from a small transmitter operated by another German in the ring, Sorge told the Kremlin the Japanese had adopted a "southern" strategy — that is, the Japanese armies would overrun Southeast Asia and not attack the Soviet Union.

Realizing he faced no Japanese threat, Stalin withdrew most of his forces from the Far East and threw them against the Nazi armies then on the outskirts of Moscow and besieging Stalingrad.

French find mass grave, blame cholera epidemic

METZ, France, Oct. 14 (R) — A huge common grave containing the remains of several hundred people and many horses was found near here last week, police said. They think the skeletons are of people who died in a cholera outbreak in 1876.

The deep grave was found in the Lorraine

village of Boulay by workers enlarging a gendarmerie barracks.

Police, who have called in identification specialists, first assumed the bodies were those of Soviet prisoners of war executed by retreating Nazi soldiers toward the end of World II.



WALKER: Yuri Shomitski, a Soviet journalist, is greeted by friends at the conclusion of his 12,000 kilometer hike from Vladivostok to the Baltic Sea. Shomitski filed feature reports and attended the summer Olympics on the way.

Mayo building 'ultimate' X-ray unit

ROCHESTER, Minnesota, Oct. 14 (WP) — What promises to be the ultimate X-ray machine, one that could find tiny cancers or heart defects long before they cause trouble, is now being built at the giant Mayo Clinic here.

The Machine, a \$5 million, 17-ton, doughnut-like device, will whirl 28 X-ray machines around a patient to make thousands of images a second. The images will be fed to a computer to reconstruct any part of the body. In a period of a few seconds, with no more X-ray exposure than a few chest X-rays, the machine will electronically slice open any part of the body or any organ in any direction, transfer a series of images to magnetic tape and display them on a TV-like

screen for immediate or leisurely examination.

The picture will show the organ in three dimensions, almost as if a surgeon had removed it. The machine can also display the organ's interior, as if the surgeon had then cut it open.

Such organs as the heart, blood vessels and lungs will be seen at work, with blood and oxygen flowing through them. Officials of the national institutes of health will join Mayo scientists today to explain progress so far on this wondrous tool that NIH has already called "revolutionary" in its potential impact.

NIH's division of research resources and National Heart, Lung and blood Institute has provided \$3 million so far to supply LA X-ray machines.

Drug fights brain tumors in children

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP) — A new treatment for brain tumors that has achieved remarkable success was announced recently by Georgetown University researchers.

The researchers gave a chemotherapeutic drug, CIS-Platinum, to 10 children whose tumors had continued to grow despite treatment with surgery, radiation, and other kinds of chemotherapy. Three of the children, who otherwise would have been expected to die within months, are well more than two years after first receiving the drug. Three others have temporary but dramatic improvement.

Cancer experts at other medical centers are elated by the findings because, although preliminary, they provide real hope of progress against malignant brain tumors, a cancer that has been discouragingly unresponsive to surgery, radiation and other drugs.

"Their results ... are quite exciting," said Dr. Gary Witman, a senior clinical investigator at the National Cancer Institute's division of cancer treatment. "It may well be that platinum is the best drug available for brain tumors."

Although CIS-platinum has been used with some success against other kinds of cancer since the early 1970's, Witman said many experts shied away from trying it on brain tumors because they believed it would not penetrate to the cancers. But they have been proved wrong.

Except for leukemias, tumors of the brain and nervous system are the commonest kind of cancer in children under age 15. Dr. Lucio F. Sinks, who directed the research, said has been looking for 20 years for a drug that would prolong the survival of victims after the tumors have been removed surgically.

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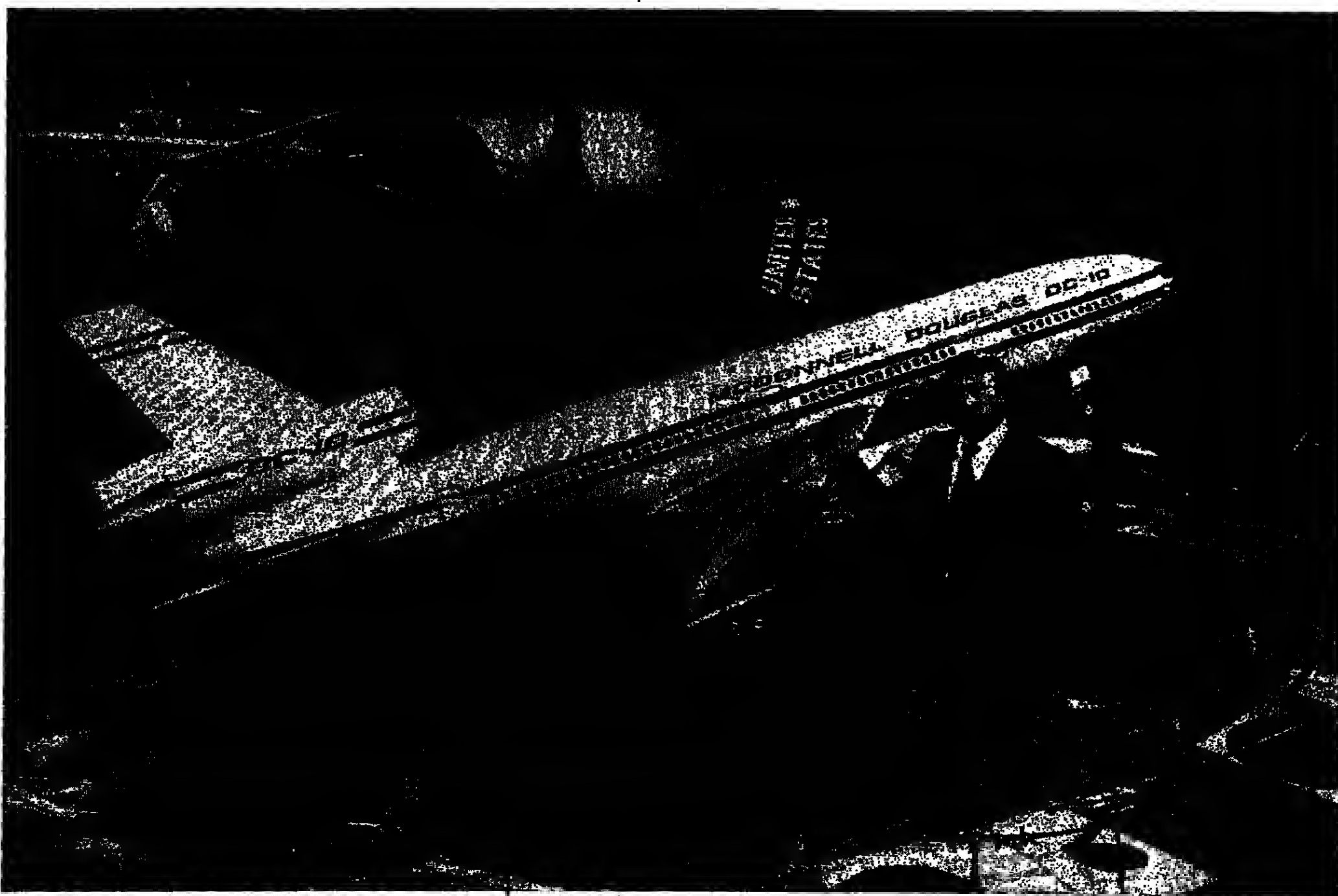
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Polish lecturers plan to revive free university

WARSAW, Oct. 14 (AP) — Poland's "flying university," disbanded in June because of government harassment, will resume lectures soon in the "oat atmosphere" following the summer strikes, a spokesman has said. The source said an air of increased openness and self-criticism in Poland prompted the decision to revive the "uncensored" courses in private apartments in Polish cities.

The classes were offered for two years by prominent lecturers in history, literature and the social sciences to provide versions of scholarship free from government control. The classes frequently were broken up by police.

The decision to revive the classes came a few hours after Poland's three main intellectual groups met together for the first time for what one member called "a historic spontaneous congress on Polish culture." The meeting at the Warsaw office of the Catholic Intellectual Club (KIK) was joined by flying university leaders and members of DIP, an acronym for a broad spectrum of Polish intellectuals, some of them Communist Party members. The developments were further signs of a new momentum by intellectuals attempting to assert themselves as blue-collar workers did this summer.

The new Communist Party leadership, appointed in shakeups after the strikes, has promised to allow more criticism and dialogue if they present no challenge to the socialist system or the leading role of the party. Among other things, a new law on censorship is being drafted to fulfill a pledge made to the strikers.

In another sign of relaxed government control, the state-run television showed movies Sunday "from the shelves" — films criticizing aspects of Polish life that were not previously allowed to be screened. One painted a harsh portrait of life in the Polish textile industry, showing unhealthy working conditions and lack of protective clothing.

"It is easier to understand the roots of the August strikes after seeing such things," one filmmaker said in a panel discussion aired after the films.

The flying university source, who asked not to be identified, said the first courses would be held in late October or early November. He declined to give details, adding that the intent is to be low-key. He said the group would attempt to register with the government as "The Society for Scientific Courses."

There will be scholarly lectures for university students, seminars for young school teachers and colloquia for scientists and scholars, he said. The lecturers also plan to offer new "unofficial" courses for workers across the country. That "free college" concept was a tradition in Poland before the war — run by leftists.

Many of the flying university lecturers were prominent Polish scholars and most had no connection with dissident groups. But their lectures were viewed as attempts to circumvent the censors and to evade the sanctioned versions of arts and letters. The spokesman said the leaders hoped the government would not interfere with the new set of courses in the emerging atmosphere of tolerance.

U.S. exports rise in first quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The U.S. share of manufactured goods exported by the major industrial countries increased in the first quarter of 1980 from the virtually unchanged share in the last three quarters of 1979, the U.S. department of commerce said.

U.S. manufacturers exports rose to 17.6 per cent from 17.3 per cent in the first quarter of last year, the department said Monday. Although the first quarter share this year was only slightly higher than that attained a year earlier, it was the highest since the level reached in the second quarter of 1977.

The rise in the U.S. share in January-March of this year reflected a U.S. export growth rate of 9 per cent compared with 6.8

per cent by other major industrial countries. This development reversed the competitive results in the fourth quarter of 1979 when the exports of other industrial countries increased slightly faster than those of the United States.

The first quarter export increase in 1980 was led by aircraft and parts, machinery — particularly power generating, agricultural, construction and excavations, and computers — and numismatic coins.

Most other major industrial countries increased their manufacturers exports in the first quarter of 1980 compared with the preceding three months, the commerce department said.

Two persons killed by fire at oil well in Gulf of Suez

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (AP) — Two people were killed in a fire in an oil well in the Gulf of Suez, the Egyptian government disclosed Monday. An official statement said a team of specialist fire fighters have been called in to battle the two-day-old blaze, but asserted the fire had been brought under control.

The ministry of petroleum's statement,

carried by the official Middle East News Agency, said the fire broke out Saturday at offshore well on the western side of the Gulf of Suez. The area is being explored by the West German Deminex Company.

The statement said a gas leakage during tests on the well caught fire, which spread to the "Norsic Endure" oil rig above it. The rig belongs to the Norwegian Norsic company.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Education	Printing of modern mathematics books for Teachers' Institute	15/T	500	Dec. 1
" "	Supply and installation of power generating units and construction of rooms for them	12/M	300	Nov. 28
Ministry of P.T.T.	Fencing of ministry's plot in Riyadh Al-Khabra	15-1400/1401	300	Nov. 4
Ministry of Communications	Building and paving of an 18-Km. road stretch in Abu Jundah, Silmiah and Khurma	—	1000	Dec. 11
Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Planting of saplings on Abqeq/Dhalran road	2/4	100	Oct. 28
" "	Operation and management of park in Khurais	2/11	100	Oct. 29

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
14TH OCTOBER, 1980 — 5TH D. HUIJAH,
1400

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :

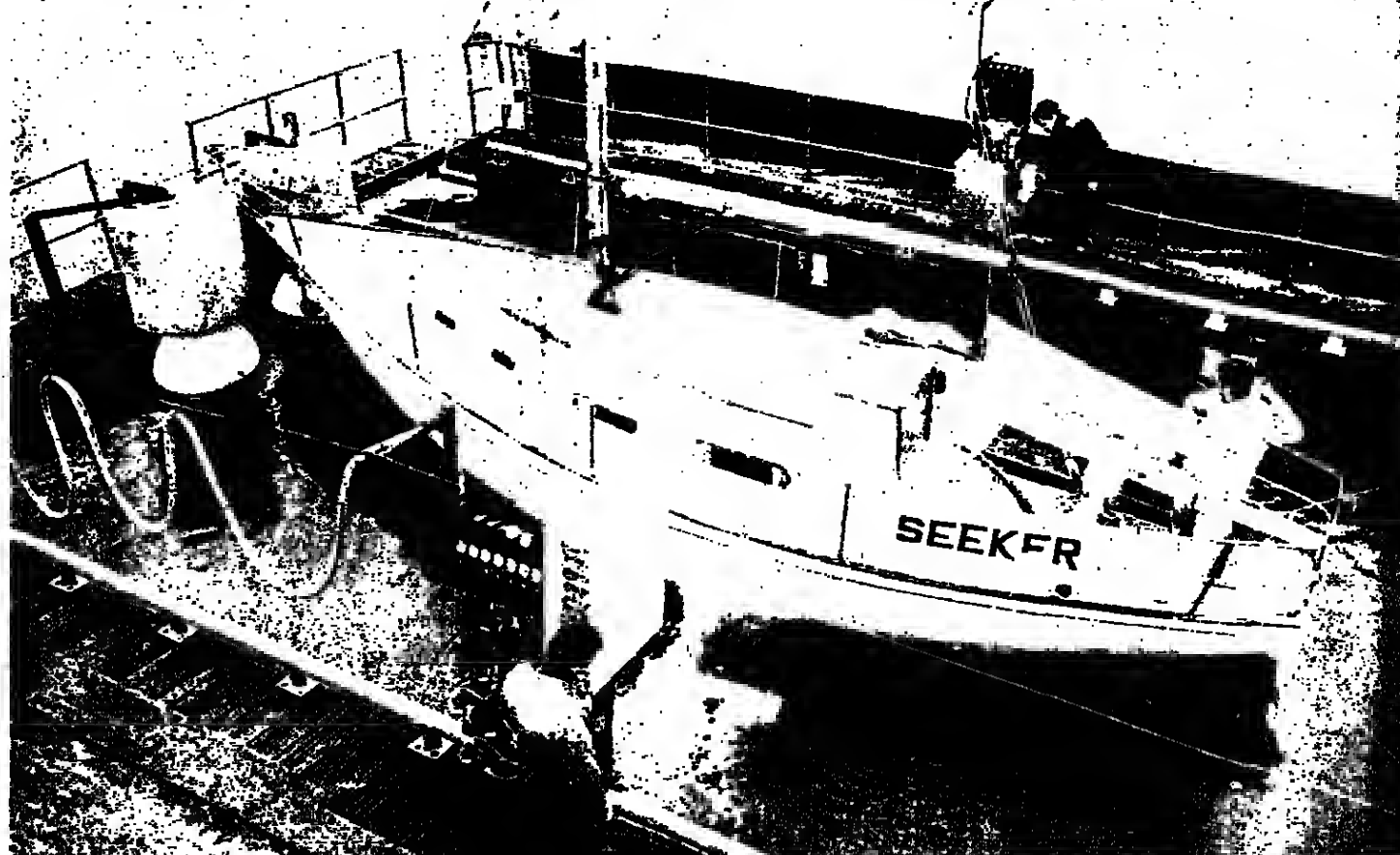
Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
4	Matra	O.C.E.	Bananas	12.10.80
6	Fath al Khair	Baghdadi	Durra	12.10.80
7	Redsea Express	Star	Durra	12.10.80
8	Kota Cantik	O.C.E.	Foodstuffs/Gen/Tee	13.10.80
9	Cape Ortega	Najd	Barley	12.10.80
11	Fahad	Sadaka	Load Sugar	12.10.80
12	Al Khairat	O.C.E.	Frozen Meat	12.10.80
16	Long Beach	Rezyat	Containers	13.10.80
18	Lama	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	12.10.80
19	Tsuru Arrow	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	12.10.80
20	Pearl Bay	O.C.E.	Gen/Cement/Steel	12.10.80
22	Reefers Gullie	Star	Fruits/Cheese	13.10.80
24	Humboldt Rex	Star	Reefers	13.10.80
19	Ocean Sky	Alireza	Frozen chicken/General	10.10.80
20	Essen	Alireza	Frozen Poultry/Vegetable	11.10.80
26	Ming Cheer	Sadaka	Loading Empty	13.10.80
28	Antonios II	S'bohski	Containers	14.10.80
30	Alida	SSMSC	Bagged Asbestos	13.10.80
31	Zarathustra	A.E.T.	Durra	15.10.80
32	Pamparo	Alsbah	General/Timbar Flour/Rice	13.10.80

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
14.10.1980-5.12.1400 — CHANGES PAST 24
HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Date
4	Soldrott	Gulf	Gen/Coms	13.10.80
9	Meldiva Saferar	Ori	Load Urea	12.10.80
13	Kyofin	Alireza	Cara	14.10.80
14	Spruce	Gosalbi	Pipes/Lash Barges	12.10.80
15	Evermoor Bloom	Kanoo	General	13.10.80
19	Annoor	A.E.T.	Rice	12.10.80
20	Apostolos/A	Gosalbi	Barley	11.10.80
21	Arabian Luljah	Barber	Cement Silo Vessel	12.10.80
24	Al Metah	Kanoo	General	12.10.80
25	St Louis	Rezyat	General	14.10.80
29	Parasayoun	Star Nav.	Bananas	13.10.80
30	Falken fide	Alireza	General	12.10.80
33	Lamma Island	U.P.	General	13.10.80
36	World Youth (B.D.)	S.M.C.	Malza/Rice	12.10.80
38	Bron Wemyss	Ori	Bulk Cement Iron Ore	12.10.80



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New open door policy

Japan plans to expand trade with N. Korea

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (WP) — Powerful Japanese business interests are moving toward an era of expanded trade with North Korea in what may be the beginning of a new open-door policy toward that long-closed Communist nation.

Some of Japan's most prominent industrialists and bankers have put together a new trade research organization that hopes to tap North Korea's rich mineral resources and enlarge substantially the two-way trade with the Asian neighbor.

Its formation is one sign of a growing Japanese interest in creating closer ties with North Korea, a country considered out of bounds until recently because of Japan's

friendly relations with South Korea.

The move by leading businessmen and a recent visit by Pyongyang by conservative members of the Japanese parliament have alarmed and irritated South Korea, which regard any friendly country's interest in the Communist enemy as a stab in the back. There have been hints that South Korea might retaliate against Japanese firms that deal with the north by boycotts.

The key to the new trade overtures is the prominence of the businessmen who have formed the vaguely named "east Asian trade research board" here. Among them are Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel Co. and head of the powerful Japan Federation of Business Organizations — Sobei Nakayama, counselor of the Industrial Bank of Japan — and Tasuzo Mizukami, chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Committee and former head of a leading trading company.

Executives of Japan's six major trading companies, a television network, and several banks, as well as members of parliament, are on the board of the new organization. All are influential in the business community and many have important ties with the government.

The "research board" is also said to be interested in studying trade with Taiwan, but its major focus is on creating new trade relationships with North Korea.

Its members have avoided publicity for the reason that it would attract antipathy from South Korea, but a general outline of its purpose was provided during interviews in business circles here.

The board is said to believe that North Korea is abandoning its do-it-yourself style of economic modernization and is preparing to seek more assistance and trade opportunities with the outside world. The government of North Korean President Kim Il Sung would like to minimize economic ties with the Soviet Union because of the political conditions that come with them and will turn more and more to non-Communist countries.

Japan should be prepared to take advantage of such an opening, these sources contend, particularly now that North Korea has partially recovered from the recession of the mid-1970s and is starting to pay off its foreign trade debts. "Since their debts are now being paid, we think that North Korea is becoming more serious," said one source knowledgeable about the new organization's intentions.

The organization does not want to destroy business relations with South Korea, the source added, "but the cannot deny that we want to build a bridge between Japan and North Korea."

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Japanese urged to use oil stockpiles

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (R) — Japanese importers have been told by the government not to buy high priced spot oil to cover shortages resulting from the Gulf war but use their own stockpiles instead. The Ministry officials said recently.

The officials said there were no shortages of oil or oil products in Japan at present, but they added that prolonged fighting between Iran and Iraq had pushed up prices on the Rotterdam spot market.

They said prices for spot Arabian light were now about 35 dollars a barrel, compared with 31 before the fighting.

Japanese importers, who were severely criticized abroad last November when they bought high priced spot crude immediately after the taking of U.S. hostages in Tehran, were also asked to discuss with the ministry any plans for new oil contracts, the officials said.

The officials said the ministry's move followed a general agreement reached in Paris on Oct. 1 at a special meeting of the International Energy Agency.

Japan had been importing about 390,000 barrels of crude daily from Iraq, about 8.9 per cent of its needs, until shipments were suspended following the Middle East conflict, the officials said.

Crude oil shipments from Iran, amounting to 520,000 barrels daily, or about 11 per cent of needs, were suspended in April after a pricing dispute.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Tuesday	SAMA	Bank	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	115.00	8.95	8.90
Belgian Franc (1,000)	2.85	—	—
Canadian Dollar	184.00	185.00	183.60
Deutsche Mark (100)	169.00	172.00	168.60
Dutch Guilder (100)	—	4.40	4.45
Egyptian Pound	—	90.20	90.20
Emirates Dirham (100)	79.00	80.50	79.45
French Franc (100)	—	75.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	43.10
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	—
Iranian Rial (100)	—	9.50	—
Iraqi Dinar	39.00	39.00	39.40
Italian Lira (10,000)	15.90	—	16.30
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	11.39	11.36
Jordanian Dinar	—	12.35	12.44
Kuwait Dinar	—	96.75	96.08
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	88.50	88.50
Maroccan Dirham (100)	—	—	33.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	44.50
Philippines Peso (100)	7.96	8.06	8.04
Pound Sterling	—	91.50	91.45
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	—	1.58
Singapore Dollar	—	44.50	45.75
Spanish Peso (1,000)	203.00	204.00	202.85
Swiss Franc (100)	—	77.00	85.50
Syrian Lira (100)	—	44.00	—
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.32	3.33	3.325
U.S. Dollar	—	73.15	72.95
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	73,450.00	—
Gold kg.	—	8,600.00	—
10 Toles bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—

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Arab news

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U.S. \$				U.S. \$			
Closing	Oct. 13	Closing	Oct. 13	Closing	Oct. 13	Closing	Oct. 13
Gold	307.00	307.00	Gold	307.00	307.00	Gold	307.00
Silver	65.50	65.50	Silver	65.50	65.50	Silver	65.50
Platinum	1020.00	1020.00	Platinum	1020.00	1020.00	Platinum	1020.00
Palladium	120.00	120.00	Palladium	120.00	120.00	Palladium	120.00
Rhodium	180.00	180.00	Rhodium	180.00	180.00	Rhodium	180.00
Iridium	250.00	250.00	Iridium	250.00	250.00	Iridium	250.00
Osmium	300.00	300.00	Osmium	300.00	300.00	Osmium	300.00
Europium	400.00	400.00	Europium	400.00	400.00	Europium	400.00
Gadolinium	500.00	500.00	Gadolinium	500.00	500.00	Gadolinium	500.00
Terbium	600.00	600.00	Terbium	600.00	600.00	Terbium	600.00
Dysprosium	700.00	700.00	Dysprosium	700.00	700.00	Dysprosium	700.00
Ytterbium	800.00	800.00	Ytterbium	800.00	800.00	Ytterbium	800.00
Lutetium	900.00	900.00	Lutetium	900.00	900.00	Lutetium	900.00
Scandium	100.00	100.00	Scandium	100.00	100.00	Scandium	100.00
Titanium	200.00	200.00	Titanium	200.00	200.00	Titanium	200.00
Vanadium	300.00	300.00	Vanadium	300.00	300.00	Vanadium	300.00
Chromium	400.00	400.00	Chromium	400.00	400.00	Chromium	400.00
Manganese	500.00	500.00	Manganese	500.00	500.00	Manganese	500.00
Iron	600.00	600.00	Iron	600.00	600.00	Iron	600.00
Cobalt	700.00	700.00	Cobalt	700.00	700.00	Cobalt	700.00
Nickel	800.00	800.00	Nickel	800.00	800.00	Nickel	800.00
Copper	900.00	900.00	Copper	900.00	900.00	Copper	900.00
Zinc	1000.00	1000.00	Zinc	1000.00	1000.00	Zinc	1000.00
Lead	1100.00	1100.00	Lead	1100.00	1100.00	Lead	1100.00
Aluminum	1200.00	1200.00	Aluminum	1200.00	1200.00	Aluminum	1200.00
Magnesium	1300.00	1300.00	Magnesium	1300.00	1300.00	Magnesium	1300.00
Silicon	1400.00	1400.00	Silicon	1400.00	1400.00	Silicon	1400.00
Carbon	1500.00	1500.00	Carbon	1500.00	1500.00	Carbon	1500.00
Phosphorus	1600.00	1600.00	Phosphorus	1600.00	1600.00	Phosphorus	1600.00
Sulfur	1700.00	1700.00	Sulfur	1700.00	1700.00	Sulfur	1700.00
Chlorine	1800.00	1800.00	Chlorine	1800.00	1800.00	Chlorine	1800.00
Bromine	1900.00	1900.00	Bromine	1900.00	1900.00	Bromine	1900.00
Iodine	2000.00	2000.00	Iodine	2000.00	2000.00	Iodine	2000.00
Fluorine	2100.00	2100.00	Fluorine	2100.00	2100.00	Fluorine	2100.00
Helium	2200.00	2200.00	Helium	2200.00	2200.00	Helium	2200.00
Neon	2300.00	2300.00	Neon	2300.00	2300.00	Neon	2300.00
Argon	2400.00	2400.00	Argon	2400.00	2400.00	Argon	2400.00
Krypton	2500.00	2500.00	Krypton	2500.00	2500.00	Krypton	2500.00
Xenon	2600.00	2600.00	Xenon	2600.00	2600.00	Xenon	2600.00
Radon	2700.00	2700.00	Radon	2700.00	2700.00	Radon	2700.00
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Radium	2900.00	2900.00	Radium	2900.00	2900.00	Radium	2900.00
Actinium	3000.00	3000.00	Actinium	3000.00	3000.00	Actinium	3000.00
Thorium	3100.00	3100.00	Thorium	3100.00	3100.00	Thorium	3100.00
Protactinium	3200.00	3200.00	Protactinium	3200.00	3200.00	Protactinium	3200.00
Uranium	3300.00	3300.00	Uranium	3300.00	3300.00	Uranium	3300.00
Neptunium	3400.00	3400.00	Neptunium	3400.00	3400.00	Neptunium	3400.00
Plutonium	3500.00	3500.00	Plutonium	3500.00	3500.00	Plutonium	3500.00
Americium	3600.00	3600.00	Americium	3600.00	3600.00	Americium	3600.00
Curium	3700.00	3700.00	Curium	3700.00	3700.00	Curium	3700.00
Berkelium	3800.00	3800.00	Berkelium	3800.00	3800.00	Berkelium	3800.00
Californium	3900.00	3900.00	Californium	3900.00	3900.00	Californium	3900.00
Einsteinium	4000.00	4000.00	Einsteinium	4000.00	4000.00	Einsteinium	4000.00
Fermium	4100.00	4100.00	Fermium	4100.00	4100.00	Fermium	4100.00
Mendelevium	4200.00	4200.00	Mendelevium	4200.00	4200.00	Mendelevium	4200.00
Nobelium	4300.00	4300.00	Nobelium	4300.00	4300.00	Nobelium	4300.00
Lanthanum	4400.00	4400.00	Lanthanum	4400.00	4400.00	Lanthanum	4400.00
Cerium	4500.00	4500.00	Cerium	4500.00	4500.00	Cerium	4500.00
Praseodymium	4600.00	4600.00	Praseodymium	4600.00	4600.00	Praseodymium	4600.00
Neodymium	4700.00	4700.00	Neodymium	4700.00	4700.00	Neodymium	4700.00
Europium	4800.00	4800.00	Europium	4800.00	4800.00	Europium	4800.00
Gadolinium	4900.00	4900.00	Gadolinium	4900.00	4900.00	Gadolinium	4900.00
Terbium	5000.00	5000.00	Terbium	5000.00	5000.00	Terbium	5000.00
Dysprosium	5100.00	5100.00	Dysprosium	5100.00	5100.00	Dysprosium	5100.00
Ytterbium	5200.00	5200.00	Ytterbium	5200.00	5200.00	Ytterbium	5200.00
Lutetium	5300.00	5300.00	Lutetium	5300.00	5300.00	Lutetium	5300.00
Scandium	5400.00	5400.00	Scandium	5400.00	5400.00	Scandium	5400.00
Titanium	5500.00	5500.00	Titanium	5500.00	5500.00	Titanium	5500.00
Vanadium	5600.00	5600.00	Vanadium	5600.00	5600.00	Vanadium	5600.00
Chromium	5700.00	5700.00	Chromium	5700.00	5700.00	Chromium	5700.00
Manganese	5800.00	5800.00	Manganese	5800.00	5800.00	Manganese	5800.00
Iron	5900.00	5900.00	Iron	5900.00	5900.00	Iron	5900.00
Cobalt	6000.00	6000.00	Cobalt	6000.00	6000.00	Cobalt	6000.00
Nickel	6100.00	6100.00	Nickel	6100.00	6100.00	Nickel	6100.00
Copper	6200.00	6200.00	Copper	6200.00	6200.00	Copper	6200.00
Zinc	6300.00	6300.00	Zinc	6300.00	6300.00	Zinc	6300.00
Lead	6400.00	6400.00	Lead	6400.00	6400.00	Lead	6400.00
Aluminum	6500.00	6500.00	Aluminum	6500.00	6500.00	Aluminum	6500.00
Magnesium	6600.00	6600.00	Magnesium	6600.00	6600.00	Magnesium	6600.00
Silicon	6700.00	6700.00	Silicon	6700.00	6700.00	Silicon	6700.00
Carbon	6800.00	6800.00	Carbon	6800.00	6800.00	Carbon	6800.00
Phosphorus	6900.00	6900.00	Phosphorus	6900.00	6900.00	Phosphorus	6900.00
Sulfur	7000.00	7000.00	Sulfur	7000.00	7000.00	Sulfur	7000.00
Chlorine	7100.00	7100.00	Chlorine	7100.00	7100.00	Chlorine	7100.00
Bromine	7200.00	7200.00	Bromine	7200.00	7200.00	Bromine	7200.00
Iodine	7300.00	7300.00	Iodine	7300.00	7300.00	Iodine	7300.00
Fluorine	7400.00	7400.00	Fluorine	7400.00	7400.00	Fluorine	7400.00
Helium	7500.00	7500.00	Helium	7500.00	7500.00	Helium	7500.00
Neon	7600.00	7600.00	Neon	7600.00	7600.00	Neon	7600.00
Argon	7700.00	7700.00	Argon	7700.00	7700.00	Argon	7700.00
Krypton	7800.00	7800.00	Krypton	7800.00	7800.00	Krypton	7800.00
Xenon	7900.00	7900.00	Xenon	7900.00	7900.00	Xenon	7900.00
Radon	8000.00	8000.00	Radon	8000.00	8000.00	Radon	8000.00
Francium	8100.00	8100.00	Francium	8100.00	8100.00	Francium	8100.00
Radium	8200.00	8200.00	Radium	8200.00	8200.00	Radium	8200.00
Actinium	8300.00	8300.00	Actinium	8300.00	8300.00	Actinium	8300.00
Thorium	8400.00	8400.00	Thorium	8400.00	8400.00	Thorium	8400.00
Protactinium	8500.00	8500.00	Protactinium	8500.00	8500.00	Protactinium	8500.00
Uranium	8600.00	8600.00	Uranium	8600.00	8600.00	Uranium	8600.00
Neptunium	8700.00	8700.00	Neptunium	8700.00	8700.00	Neptunium	8700.00
Plutonium	8800.00	8800.00	Plutonium	8800.00	8800.00	Plutonium	8800.00
Americium	8900.00	8900.00	Americium	8900.00	8900.00	Americium	8900.00
Curium	9000.00	9000.00	Curium	9000.00	9000.00	Curium	9000.00
Berkelium	9100.00	9100.00	Berkelium	9100.00	9100.00	Berkelium	9100.00
Californium	9200.00	9200.00	Californium	9200.00	9200.00	Californium	9200.00
Einsteinium	9300.00	9300.00	Einsteinium	9300.00	9300.00	Einsteinium	9300.00
Fermium	9400.00	9400.00	Fermium	9400.00	9400.00	Fermium	9400.00
Mendelevium	9500.00	9500.00	Mendelevium	9500.00	9500.00	Mendelevium	9500.00
Nobelium	9600.00	9600.00	Nobelium	9600.00	9600.00	Nobelium	9600.00
Lanthanum	9700.00	9700.00	Lanthanum	9700.00	9700.00	Lanthanum	9700.00
Cerium	9800.00	9800.00	Cerium	9800.00	9800.00	Cerium	9800.00
Praseodymium	9900.00	9900.00	Praseodymium	9900.00	9900.00	Praseodymium	9900.00
Neodymium	10000.00	10000.00	Neodymium	10000.00	10000.00	Neodymium	10000.00

EXCHANGE RATES

أسعار العملات الدولية

U.S. \$ الدولار

SDR حقوق السحب الخاصة

Interbank Spot Dollar Middle Rates for London	
	October 10
Bahamas	2.4000-2.4000
Switzerland	1.6343-1.6343
Italy	808.70-858.90
France	6.1700-6.1700
W. Germany	1.8030-1.8040
Netherlands	1.8930-1.8940
Belgium	3.4900-3.4910
Norway	5.9250-5.9250
Denmark	4.8950-5.4550
Sweden	4.1700-4.1700
Japan	208.62-208.70
Australia	12.7500-12.7700
W. Germany	1.8030-1.8040
Spain	17.330-17.38
Finland	3.6500-3.6500
Switzerland	42.75-42.85

Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR	
	Oct. 9 Oct. 10
US Dollar	1.31590 1.31700
Australian Dollar	1.11934 1.12090
Belgian Schilling	36.8550 36.8570
British Pound	38.1276 38.1260
Canadian Dollar	1.03394 1.03420
Deutsche Mark	2.70783 2.70777
French Franc	5.13726 5.13000
Irish Punt	82.3000 82.3000
Italian Lira	1137.610 1137.610
Japanese Yen	274.780 274.780
Dutch Guilder	2.59843 2.59811
Swedish Krona	6.39800 6.39800
Pound Sterling	0.50200 0.50470
Saudi Arabian Riyal	4.86022 4.86022
Spanish Peseta	166.640 166.640
Swedish Krona	6.47020 6.47884
Danish Krone	7.46300 7.47300
Ecuadorian Sucre	UNANAL 52.8252
Indonesian Rupiah	823.000 823.000
Kuwait Dinar	0.05167 0.05167
Malaysian Ringgit	2.70000 2.70000
Singapore Dollar	2.76307 2.76814
South African Rand	0.60700 0.60700
Swiss Franc	2.15700 2.15700
U.A.E. Dirham	UNANAL 4.85743
Venezuelan Bolivar	5.66900 5.66900

£ (STERLING) الجنيه

Exchange Rates for the ECU

Late Spot Sterling Rates for London

Late Spot Sterling Rates for London	
	October 10
USA	2.4000-2.4045
Canada	2.7980-2.8000
Switzerland	3.9000-3.9375
W. Germany	4.3000-4.3000
France	10.0476-10.0550
Netherlands	4.7200-4.7255
Belgium	4.3000-4.3000
Switzerland	6.9875-7.0075
Sweden	8.9000-9.0000
Denmark	13.0000-13.0000
Norway	11.8825-11.8825
Italy	2.0564-2.066.00
Japan	177.70-177.25
Portugal	126.00-126.50
Austria	30.00-30.50
Spain	501.50-502.50
Israel	1.1500-1.1515

The European Community (EC) Commission reported the following exchange rates for the ECU based on the average of prices for all official currency currencies set at the Brussels fixing

DM الدينك

Exchange Rates for the ECU	
	October 13
FR/Lux Con	40.7287
Deutsche Mark	2.52763
Dutch Guilder	2.75017
Italian Lira	0.35090
Danish Krone	7.81209
French Franc	6.45779
Irish Punt	120.437
Irish Pound	0.073765
US Dollar	1.40480
Swiss Franc	2.24808
Spanish Peseta	163.885
Swedish Krona	5.03005
Norwegian Krone	6.52171
Canan Dollar	1.63547
Portuguese Escudo	70.3283
Austrian Schilling	13.0302
Finnish Markka	5.12893
Japanese Yen	240.504
Greek Drachme	60.6918

Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Findings

Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Findings	
	Oct. 13 Oct. 14
USA	1.8053 1.8121
Canada	4.3538 4.3710
Germany	3.7940 3.7974
Canada	1.8515 1.8578
Netherlands	61.440 59.680
Switzerland	11.50 11.50
Belgium	8.233 8.234
Denmark	43.176 43.210
France	32.470 32.470
Portugal	37.200 37.200
Sweden	63.470 63.530
Japan	14.132 14.132

GOLD Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)

Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)	
	Oct. 9 Oct. 10

Senator moves to block departure of pro teams

By Bill Keller

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (CO) — In the ninth inning of the 96th Congress, the senior member of the Senate took the mound to pitch a fast one for the home team — and to throw a scare into major league owners contemplating moving their teams.

Two days before the Senate recessed for the November elections, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., Senate president pro

tem and chairman of the Appropriations Committee, introduced the Professional Sports Team Mobility Restriction Act.

True to its name, the bill would inhibit owners of professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey teams from relocating to more profitable cities.

Though Magnuson is No. 2 Senator on the Commerce Committee, which would handle the bill, his pitch came too late to cross home plate before Congress recessed. But it can't hurt Magnuson in his campaign for re-election.

Seattle already has lost one baseball team — the Pilots became the Milwaukee Brewers — and now the successor team, the Mariners, is suffering. Attendance was 13th out of the 14 American League teams, and a Canadian owner has said he plans to buy the team.

Magnuson's bill would require that before an owner picks up and moves he get approval not only from the league, but from the local community. If the community objects, an arbitrator would be called in to umpire the situation.



Sen. Magnuson

Ultimately a team would be free to move if it could prove one of three things: the stadium was inadequate, the city had breached its agreement on use of the stadium or the team had lost money three years running.

But no owner could move his team without at least a year of public scrutiny. The bill would require a year's advance notice to the league, then a decision by the league, then up to a year for arbitration if the community objected. In the meantime, the team would have to open up its books to prove its case.

Violent player given life-long suspension

DAKAR, Oct. 14 (R) — A player who kicked the referee in the groin when he blew the final whistle in the replayed Senegal Soccer Cup final here has been suspended for life.

Aeonne D'Arc beat the holders, Casa Sport, 1-0 — a penalty goal — in the replay last week. At the end Casa players attacked the referee.

Francois Bocande was banned for kicking him and a player who struck him suspended for five years.

NFL Standings

American Conference						
	W	L	T	PCT	PP	PA
Buffalo	5	1	0	.833	134	91
New England	5	1	0	.833	170	110
Baltimore	4	2	0	.667	132	105
Miami	3	3	0	.500	130	130
N.Y. Jets	1	5	0	.167	97	137
Central						
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	.667	156	111
Cleveland	3	3	0	.500	121	112
Houston	3	3	0	.500	94	111
Cincinnati	2	4	0	.333	94	105
West						
San Diego	4	2	0	.667	166	121
Oakland	3	3	0	.500	137	144
Seattle	3	3	0	.500	104	121
Danvers	2	3	0	.400	93	116
Kansas City	2	4	0	.333	102	125
National Conference						
	W	L	T	PCT	PP	PA
Dallas	5	1	0	.833	176	85
Philadelphia	5	1	0	.833	140	127
St. Louis	3	2	0	.600	140	127
Washington	1	4	0	.200	61	100
N.Y. Giants	1	5	0	.167	91	176
Central						
Detroit	5	1	0	.833	169	97
Minnesota	3	3	0	.500	102	136
Green Bay	2	3	1	.417	75	137
Tampa Bay	2	3	1	.417	85	120
Chicago	2	4	0	.333	75	100
West						
Los Angeles	4	2	0	.667	177	118
Atlanta	3	3	0	.500	147	124
San Francisco	3	3	0	.500	144	128
New Orleans	0	6	0	.000	88	168

Surprise defeat as Maurer crashes out in opening round

CANTON, China, Oct. 14 (AP) — The defeat of West German Andre Maurer by Xie Zhao of China provided the only major surprise Monday in the opening round of the \$50,000 Canton Tennis Classic.

Xie, a 21-year-old player from Peking, lost the first set 1-6 but managed to win the tie-breaker in the second set by 10 points to eight. Maurer retired after the first game of the third set because of the heat.

"I came here only yesterday from Germany where it is cold and I could not breathe in the heat here," Maurer said.

Second seed Elliot Teltscher beat fellow American Larry Stefanki 6-1, 6-4 in another opening round match of the first professional

tennis event held in the People's Republic of China.

Currently ranked No. 8 in the Grand Prix standings, the 21-year-old Teltscher is considered the only rival to Jimmy Connors who plays his first match on Tuesday against American Rick Fisher. — In another match, Harvin Ismail of Zimbabwe had no difficulty in beating Chinese junior champion Liu Shuhua.

Thirty-two players from 12 countries are taking part in the tournament, the first leg of the Asian circuit.

The matches are being played on a synthetic-surface court in the small Guangdong Sheng people's stadium.

Lancome Trophy attracts stars

ST. NOM LA BRETECHE, France, Oct. 14 (AP) — The resurgent talent of current champion Johnny Miller clashes with the experience of Lee Trevino and the youth of Severiano Ballesteros in the \$60,000 11th Lancome Trophy Golf Tournament here from Oct. 16 to 19.

Americans Miller, Ouel Trevino (1978), as well as Ballesteros (1976) of Spain have each won the Lancome.

The other players in the 12-man field for the \$25,000 first prize are Britain's Sandy Lyle, Neil Coles, and Nick Faldo, South Africa's Nick Price, Americans Jack Renner and Gary Hallberg, West German Bernhard

Langer, France's Bernard Pascasio and Japan's Masahira Kuramoto.

The 23-year-old Ballesteros has been outstanding as usual this year, following up his 1979 British Open victory with a win in the 1980 U.S. Masters' Tournament and victories in such European Championships as the Martini International and the Madrid and Dutch Opens.

Ballesteros was the youngest player ever and only the second non-American to win the Masters, one of golf's four "Grand Slam" tournaments. Gary Player of South Africa triumphed at Augusta in 1974.

Norman edges Lyle in Suntory final

Decided on last hole

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 14 (AP) — Greg Norman of Australia birdied the 36th hole Monday to beat Sandy Lyle of Britain one up for the Suntory world match play golf championship and a prize of \$69,000.

Lyle pulled back from two holes down and went to the last hole all square, but got into rough. He had to sink a 20-foot birdie putt to save the match, and missed.

It was revenge for Norman, 25, who led the European money-winning list for most of the season but was narrowly edged by Lyle for

top place.

Norman was the third Australian to win this prestigious head-to-head knockout tournament, following David Graham and Graham Marsh. No Briton has ever won it.

The tournament finished a day behind schedule because of heavy rain which caused postponement of Saturday's semifinals. The final — one of the few in the history of the event without an American — was watched by 3,400 people over Wentworth's 6,945 yard, par 35-37 — 72 course.

The hulky Australian had to fight his way against the equally bulky Scotsman in a final which went a long way to making up the delays caused by rain earlier in the championships.

Lyle quickly went into a two hole lead, lost his touch allowing Norman to lead by the same margin at the half-way stage (18 holes).

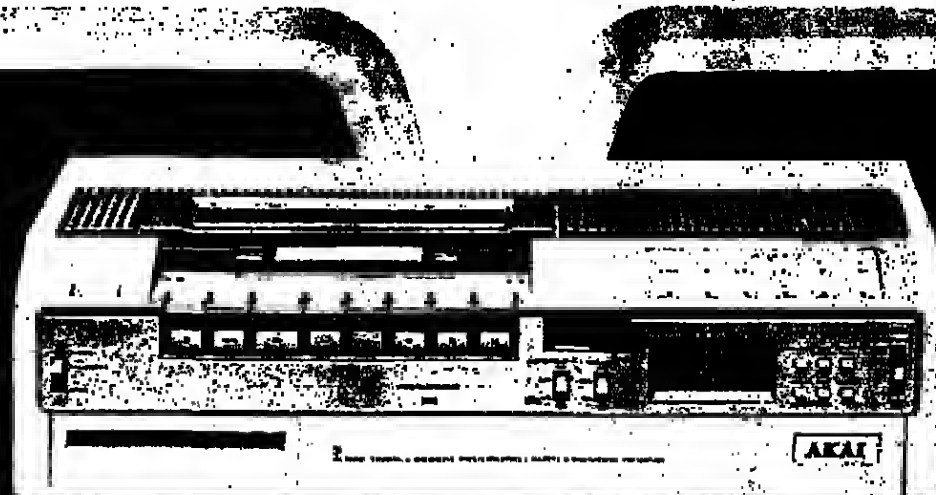
Europe's top golfer won the opening holes of the final 18 to level again, but four holes to go, Norman again stood on the brink of victory two holes up.

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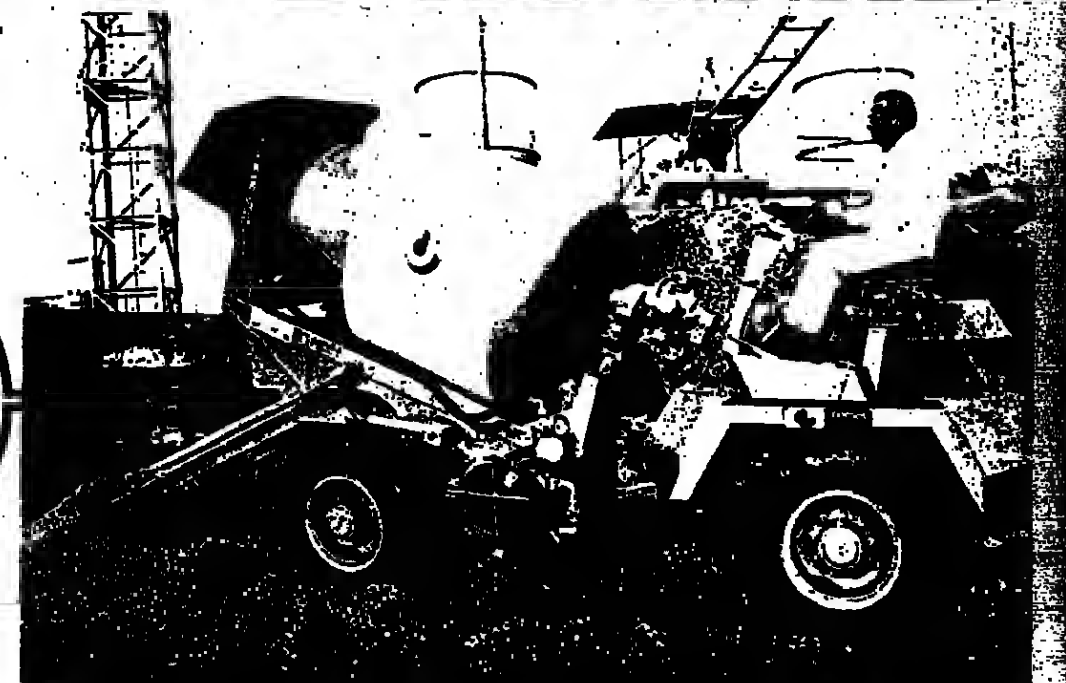
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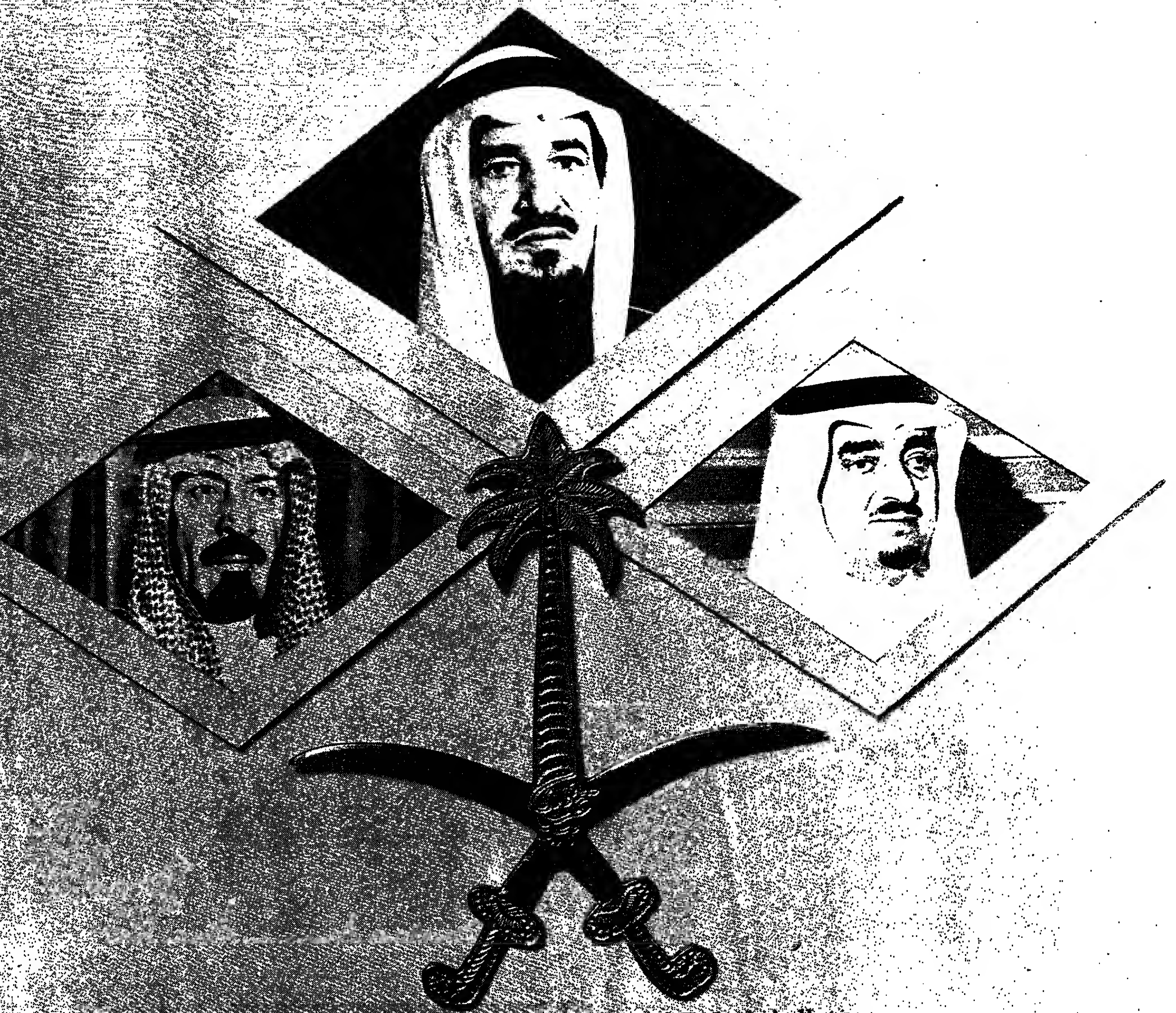
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we have great pleasure in extending our felicitations and best wishes to
HM King Khaled bin Abdul Aziz,
to HRH Crown Prince Fahad bin Abdul Aziz, the First Deputy Prime Minister,
to HRH Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, the Second Deputy Prime Minister
and Commander of the National Guard,
the Royal Family and the people of Saudi Arabia.
We also wish both the Arab and Islamic nations prosperity and happiness.

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"IF I EVER SAID YOUR PLACE WAS IN THE KITCHEN...FORGET IT!"

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

A Valuable Convention

East dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 9	♥ A K Q 10 9 4	♠ 7 4	♥ 8 6
♦ A	♣ J 8 7 5	♦ K Q 8 5 2	♣ A K 9 3
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ 6 3	♥ 7 5 3 2	♠ K Q J 10 8 5 2	♥ J
♦ J 10 9 4	♣ Q 10 2	♦ 7 6 3	♣ 6 4

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♠	3♣	Pass	6♣
Dble	Pass	Pass	Pass

The Lighter slam double—designed to stop partner from making his normal lead—is a valuable convention that will defeat many a slam, but, even so, it is not exactly all peaches and cream. Sometimes the opening leader is still in the dark about which suit to lead after the double, and a failure to divine partner's wishes can cost oodles of points.

Consider this deal where East doubled six spades to stop West from leading a

diamond, the suit East had bid. The double forbade the diamond lead, but it did not tell West whether to lead a heart or a club.

Note that any club would give East with an overtrick of 2,160 points! Considering the came forth with a declarer's when East casting the A-

West's club lead reasoned. He that North, for his six spades, expected his partner to bring home the slam against a diamond lead. It followed that North was virtually sure to have a long and powerful side suit—in addition to good trump support—for his stratospheric leap to six spades.

Pursuing this line of reasoning, West concluded that dummy's solid, or practically solid, side suit was far more likely to be hearts than clubs—since West was looking at the Q-10 of clubs in his own hand.

So, on this basis, he found the club lead that nipped the slam in the bud, and in that way scored a net plus of 100 points instead of a net minus of 2,160 points.

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Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Tension re career matters. You'd be wise to seek advice. Delays and the erratic behavior of others may get you bogged down.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Much of what you hear now is unreliable. Be discerning in judgments. Close allies are of a changeable disposition.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Be careful not to make mistakes on the job. A partner makes sense when it comes to questions of joint assets. Be willing to cooperate.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Problems may arise in connection with children and loved ones. You'd like to spend more time together, but circumstances may interfere.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Don't snap at a loved one because of a job-related concern. Fresh air and exercise may be an antidote for boredom.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

You're uncertain how to spend leisure time. Home entertainments are favored over dining out. Small

arguments could arise about money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Be careful not to dampen the mood of others. If feeling grumpy, don't take it out on loved ones. Unexpected domestic expense possible.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Be careful in speech now.

Someone could overreact if you're a bit critical. Watch a tendency towards negative thinking. Be positive.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Don't complain or worry about financial matters. Take positive action now. A friend may not seem to be of much help.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

You may feel unappreciated now. Work from behind-the-scenes and know that in time your worth will be recognized. Friends may be moody.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

You're inclined to worry now. A talk with a friend about private concerns will bring you more confidence. Don't keep things in.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

A business meeting is fine, but be slow to take strangers into your confidence. A friend who is always late may get on your nerves.

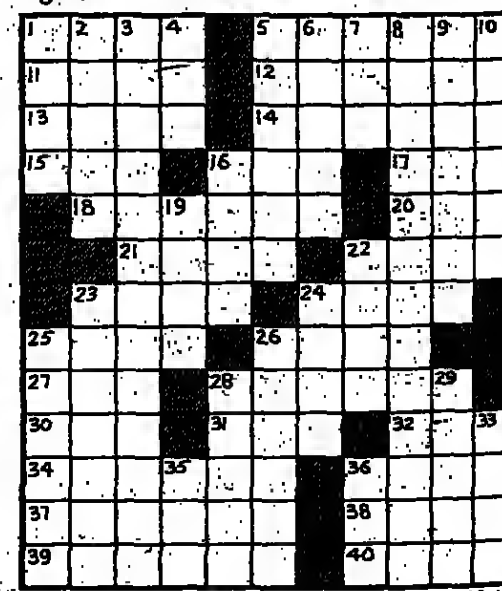
Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Twinge	1 Israeli port
5 — floss	2 Boxers' land
11 GI meal	3 Judge
12 Famous	4 Merino being
Plaza tyke	5 "— Under
13 Anger	6 Spread
14 Oriental boat	7 French name
15 Finis	8 Weight
16 On —	9 Usually
17 Prefix	10 Clemency
for cycle	11 Gossip
18 Duds	12 Larder
20 Shanty	13 contents
21 Offer pay	22 Amphibian
22 Trust	genus
23 Penny	24 Private
24 Eye's	concern
25 Hurl	26 Judge's
26 Killer whale	bench
28 Robert	29 Taylor film
30 Mama —	31 Conquistador's gold
32 Permit	33 In favor of
34 Dehydrated	37 Like a
waterfront	bar
38 Great	review
39 Samples	40 Detail

HOBO	GOLFER
ARAL	VERSE
ANCE	REMOTE
LEK	MIR
NEP	NEP
ENTRUST	TEL
TOOTH	GAMY
TIE	DEL
SAHL	TORAH
TRE	CREATOR
RAW	RAIL
ABATED	BAAL
PILATE	ECCE
SALTED	EKED

Yesterday's Answer	
Petals	26 Manilow.
as a whole	and Nelson
Roman	28 Enemy of
statesman	a Nation
Plunged	29 Impertinent
from	33 Overabound
first	35 Suet
— (2 wds.)	36 — Lanka



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLEAAX
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

SRJ LE EJTWR JB WQITBDR
BLTERSRE, UBT KR GVFFBJ
TRQVWF EJVJWBFTVZ; BFR
RWJART ITBHTREERE BT
TRJTBHTVORE. — QQR. OL ORUUVF
Yesterday's Cryptquote: AND WHILE I AT LENGTH
DEBATE AND BEAT THE BUSH, THERE SHALL STEP IN
OTHER MEN AND CATCH THE BIRD. — JOHN HEYWOOD
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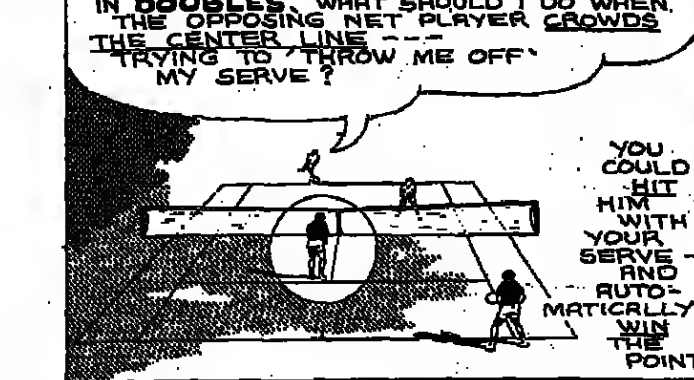
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2:05 Quran of Guidance
2:10 Key to their Success
2:20 On Islam
2:30 A Chat and a Song

3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Science Journal
3:30 A Selection of Music

3:40 —

3:50 Closures
01:00 Closures

Evening Transmission

8:00 Opening
8:01 Holy Quran
8:05 Quran of Guidance
8:10 Light Music
8:15 Islamic Highlights
8:45 Constitution of the Prophet
10:00 A Viewpoint
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
10:30 Sound Sweet and Strange
11:00 A Leaf from Lila's Notebook
11:15 Sound Latin
11:45 On Islam
12:00 Concert Choice
12:45 A Roundabout with Dreams

8:30 Take One
8:45 Sports Round-up
9:00 World News
9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsworld
9:30 Farming World
10:00 Outlook News Summary
10:39 Stock Market Report
10:43 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulster in Focus
11:00 World News
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
12:15 Talkback
12:45 Nature Notebook
1:00 World Today
1:09 World Today
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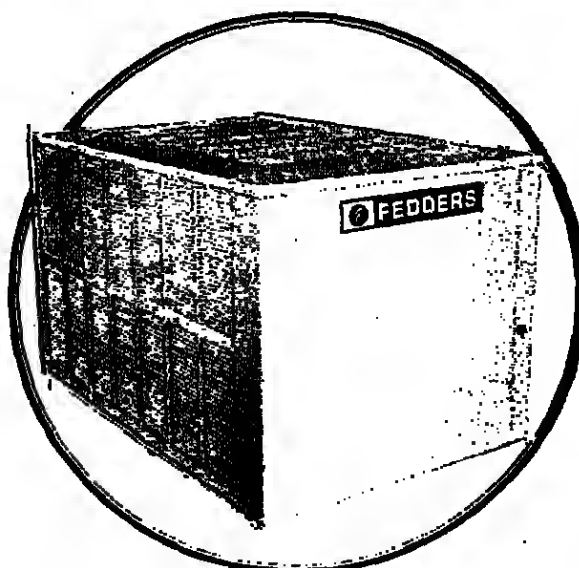


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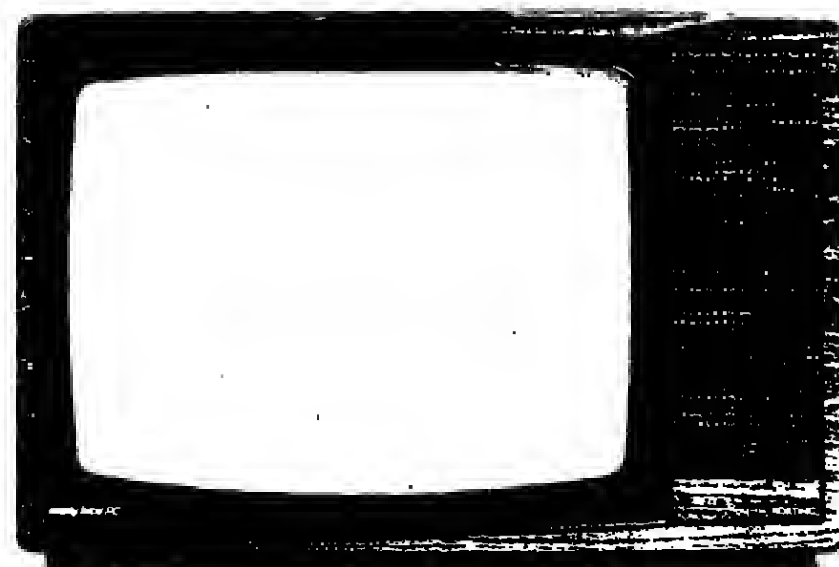


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PAGE 16

International

الرقعة ١٦ من الصفحة ١٥

Nobels in physics, chemistry

4 Americans, Briton honored

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP) — Four Americans and one Briton won the 1980 Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry Tuesday for their work on the origins of the universe and of life. The physics award, was given for nuclear research that contributed to the big-bang theory of the creation of the universe. The chemistry prize went for biochemical studies of nucleic acids, the master blueprints of life.

James Cronin of the University of Chicago and Val Fitch of Princeton University won

the physics prize. Professor Paul Berg of Stanford University in California received one half of the \$212,000 prize in chemistry. The other half went jointly to Harvard Professor Walter Gilbert and British Professor Frederick Sanger of Cambridge.

Sanger, 62, said in a telephone interview he was "very excited" to receive his second Nobel prize. He won in 1958 for his work in chemical code-breaking of proteins, the building blocks of living matter.

"We'd like not to take a stand on the 'big

bang' theory," said Prof. Gosta Eksping of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, explaining the physics prize. "But there are suggestions going around that it could have a bearing."

Cronin's and Fitch's discovery at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Mississippi was that the same natural laws do not necessarily govern all matter and anti-matter. Their findings upset one of the so-called "three symmetry principles."

"It would take a new Einstein to say what it means," Eksping said. "Cronin and Fitch found something which violated the natural law and means we must continuously examine the natural laws."

The "big bang" theory holds that the universe was created billions of years ago when massed matter exploded. Some scientists contest it on ground that the symmetry principles would make the equal amounts of matter and anti-matter destroy each other in the heat of such a blast.

"This work could drive the early universe into a situation where matter survives and anti-matter does not," Eksping said. "Speculation has been published in scientific literature that mentions the (Cronin-Fitch) findings in this way."

"But of course is a debate going on whether we should accept the 'big bang' at all."

Cronin, 49, and Fitch, 47, made their discovery in 1964, and subsequent tests by other scientists have confirmed it.

The four scientists reacted with amazement and pleasure upon learning that they had been awarded Nobel prizes. "How I can't believe it!" said Cronin.

Fitch, was awakened Tuesday morning with the news of his Nobel and said, "I am very pleased indeed, of course."

Fitch and Cronin were cited by the academy "for the discovery of violations of fundamental symmetry principles in the decay of neutral K-Mesons."

In Cambridge, Gilbert, the genetic engineering pioneer, said he was "delighted, pleased and tremendously honored" to share the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Gilbert, 48, a Harvard professor since 1959, received one-fourth of the chemistry prize. One quarter of the prize went to Sanger of Cambridge University.

"I feel stunned at the moment," said Berg, 54, after learning he won the award.

Condemns blasts

Muskie pledges investigation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, calling for international efforts to overcome terrorism, has promised Turkey "all possible measures will be taken to find out who set off bombs in front of the Turkish mission in New York and at a travel agency in Hollywood."

An Armenian anti-Turkish group claimed responsibility Sunday for the explosion in New York, in which four persons were injured, and a similar group claimed responsibility for a bombing at the Turkish Airlines building in London.

The Hollywood travel agency, owned by a Turkish immigrant, was damaged and at least one person was injured by flying glass.

"I am deeply saddened and concerned by the bombing attack against your government's offices in New York and London, and against the Turkish American travel agency in Los Angeles," Muskie said in a letter delivered by U.S. Ambassador James Spain in Ankara Monday to Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

"The U.S. government unequivocally and vigorously condemns these outrages. Authorities in New York and Los Angeles began extensive investigations promptly after the attack occurred, and they will take all possible measures to apprehend the persons responsible."

Muskie said "there can be no justification for terrorism in the service of any cause. Only continued strong measures, national and international, will enable mankind to overcome the menace of modern terrorism."

"I assure you that my government will continue to devote maximum efforts toward



Edmund Muskie

attaining that goal."

Minutes after the California blast, an unidentified man called the news media and claimed the "justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" was responsible for the New York and Los Angeles attacks, both of which occurred just after 2200GMT.

The caller said the bombings were "in retaliation for the slaughter of Armenian people by the Turks and for the harassment of Armenians by Turkish people in America."

Machbride hits state interference with press

BELGRADE, Oct. 14 (AP) — Irish statesman Sean Macbride, chairman of a controversial commission of global communications, issued a sharp warning at UNESCO Tuesday against the growing "danger" of government meddling with the press.

"There has been a shift in the center of gravity in the world from governments, with secret diplomacy, to public opinion," Macbride told the 153 member governments attending the 21st general conference of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "Public opinion has become the most potent force in the world..."

"Because of the influence of public opinion, and the mass media, there is bound to be

efforts by governments to influence mass media, to control what they say," Macbride went on. "But it is for journalists themselves to decide how to inform the public."

Macbride, former Irish foreign minister and winner of both the Nobel and Lenin peace prizes, issued his warning on the final day of open debate about the findings of his commission's two-year study of global communications and international news.

Several of the 16-member commission's final recommendations have been sharply criticized by Western governments and news organizations as posing threats to Western governments and news organizations as posing threats to Western concepts of press freedom.

A regionally representative group of 12 nations, including the United States and Britain, will now begin closed-door negotiations to devise from the recommendations some unanimously acceptable guidelines for UNESCO's deepening involvement in communications.

American journalist and educator Elie Abel, a member of the Macbride commission and a member of the U.S. delegation to the conference, also spoke Tuesday against the dangers of government involvement in the press. But he took sharp issue with Macbride's appeal for some form of "international protection" for journalists.

"Allow me as one who has spent 25 years of his working life in active journalism to share a secret with you," said Abel. "I have yet to meet a working journalist who has beseeched UNESCO for protection. Why,

one may ask, does UNESCO persist in the role of international nanny, a role for which it is poorly equipped?"

Many international journalists' professional groups have strongly opposed the "protection" scheme, claiming that it would amount to a form of licensing that could be turned against individual journalists or their news organizations.

"The problem is real. Journalism remains a dangerous profession in some parts of this world," Abel said. "But I find it inconceivable that regimes which show little respect for the human rights of their own citizens will make an exception for journalists, if only to please UNESCO."

Abel is now a journalism professor at Stanford University, after a career with the New York Times, NBC News, and then as dean of the Columbia School of Journalism. But speaking as a member of the U.S. delegation, he said the American press did not speak for the U.S. government.

Cosmonauts ask year-long voyage

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts just back from six months of orbiting the earth have said that they are ready to go aloft for a full year to prepare for a planetary space shot.

If, for instance, an expedition to Mars were prepared and it would be necessary to hold a year-long stay in space as an intermediate stage, I think we would readily agree to such work, Valery Ryumin, co-holder of the space endurance record, said in a Tass news agency dispatch.

Ryumin, a 41-year-old civil engineer, and Soviet air force pilot Leonid Popov, 34, completed a record 185-day stay in space Saturday and soft-landed in Soviet Central Asia. Ryumin, who co-set the previous endurance mark of 175 days in August 1979, has now logged nearly a full year in space.

His first of three space flights in October 1977 was cancelled after two days when his Soyuz space ship failed to dock with the orbiting Salyut 6 space laboratory.

Interviewed by Soviet newsmen at the Baikonur Cosmodrome 24 hours after the return, Ryumin said his second prolonged flight aboard the space laboratory seemed a little easier due to his experience in ground training and organizing the schedule of on-board work.

Gold price \$668.50

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — London's main bullion houses Tuesday afternoon fixed the price of gold at \$ 668.50 a troy ounce, down from \$ 674 at the morning fixing, and down from \$ 679.75 at Monday afternoon's



COLLAPSED: A shopping and parking plaza devastated by the Algerian earthquake attracts a crowd of onlookers in Algiers.

Trial reveals arms traffic

'Gun country' fuels N.Ireland conflict

RALEIGH, North Carolina, Oct. 14 (AP) — The trial of three men here is shedding rare light on how sniping weapons trickle slowly from the heart of "gun country" to IRA arms caches in Northern Ireland.

Around 100 assault rifles have found their way from a small gunshop in the nearby town of Wilson to Northern Ireland, England and the Irish Republic over the past eight years, the prosecution told the jury last month. One of the rifles was recovered at the end of the hostage siege in London's Balcombe Street four-and-a-half years ago.

Wilson is close to two large military bases at Fort Bragg and Camp Lejeune and deep in the country where "control" of guns is a dirty word. The B&B Gun Shop is a compact, whitewashed building on a leafy avenue; its walls are lined with racks of shotguns, rifles and posters opposing advocates of stricter gun laws. "America needs Ted Kennedy like Mary Jo Kopechne needs a drink of water," says one.

In 1972, two men from New York, apparently already known to one of the B&B's owners, called at the shop to ask if they could buy high-powered rifles which would never appear on the shop's books. Over the next seven years they made regular trips to Wilson by car, normally returning to New York with a trunkful of Remingtons, Mausers, Valmet or Ruger guns and the ammunition to match. They asked several times, and in vain, for explosives.

The sales were kept off the record required by federal law, and were known as "offices" at B&B. When the transactions were written down at all, guns were shown sold to dead or fictitious people. Once asked where the hardware went after New York, one of the buyers just said: "Someplace cool and green."

The trial here, and other arms-running investigations under way on the east coast, confirm the unchanging military and police view in Northern Ireland that America remains the best arms supply route for the IRA, in spite of attempts to develop alternative sources, particularly in the Middle East.

Guns are easily available and the flimsy regulations are easily bent — the B&B case took four years to bring to trial and the guns were traceable only because some of the guns' serial numbers were not removed. The republican hard-core in the American-Irish community is always ready to help by passing guns from hand to hand.

British army intelligence estimates that around 300 active provisionals in Northern Ireland have about 800 weapons between them. That stockpile is regularly eroded by army seizures and has to be topped up. The provisionals are especially keen to obtain prestige and specialist weaponry.

The British authorities keep up a steady but discreet pressure for as much surveillance

and investigation as American resources and the climate of opinion will permit.

American courts have convicted 19 men in 12 gun-running cases since 1968, including several officials of the Northern Aid Committee (NORAD), which ostensibly exists only to help IRA prisoners' families.

It was political pressure from groups like NORAD which forced the Carter administration to block an arms sale to the Royal Ulster Constabulary earlier this year.

A raid on a Massachusetts National Guard armory four years ago, probably conducted by Mafia men with IRA customers in mind

(or at the IRA's express request) netted the provisionals seven M60 machine-guns and two pairs of infra-red binoculars which help them to spot army ambushes.

Last April, when police were called to a fire in a house 30 miles outside Boston, they discovered 46 rifles still left over from that raid, which apparently the IRA or their agents had been unable to move.

The house was owned by a man with Mafia connections but he said nothing to the police before or after being sentenced to 10 years in jail.

Leftists sentenced in W. Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP) — Six leaders of the extreme-left June 2 Movement were given prison terms ranging from five to 15 years after a trial lasting since April 1978. All but one — Fritz Teufel — were convicted of taking part in the kidnapping of West Berlin Christian Democrat chief Peter Lorenz in 1975, but all were acquitted of the murder of a judge, Gunter Von Drenkmann, at the end of 1974.

Teufel, who had produced a last-minute alibi for the Lorenz kidnapping, was sentenced along with the others for membership of a criminal organization — June 2 had links

with the Red Army Faction — theft and illegal possession of arms.

The sentences brought protests from the public gallery and the court was cleared. The whole trial involved 206 hearings and evidence from some 600 witnesses, at a total cost of \$64 million.

The sentences — all less than demanded by the public prosecutor — were 15 years for Ralf Reinders and Till Meyer, 13 years and three months for Ronald Fritsch, 11 years and two months for Gerald Kloepper, 10 years for Andreas Vogel and five years for Fritz Teufel.

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